

AIR LINES TURN TO PASSENGER TRAFFIC FIELD

Detroit Will Have Routes to Jacksonville, Fla., and Cleveland, O.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3 (Special).—Attention of airplane interests here is being turned from trans-oceanic and other long distance flying to the development of passenger traffic lines. Two new air routes will begin operating on regular schedule within the next two months. One, the Dixie and Northern Air Line, intends to give 12-hour service between Detroit and Jacksonville, Fla. The other, connecting Detroit and Cleveland, is controlled by the Stout Air Services, Inc., and its pilots are waiting the completion of the planes to make the first flight.

The Stout Company plans late next spring to inaugurate another line between Detroit and Milwaukee, with the intention of extending it eventually to Minneapolis. The first leg of this route, between Detroit and Grand Rapids, was flown over on schedule by Stout planes for more than a year, being abandoned when the line to Cleveland was announced.

Radio Navigation Devices. Before passenger flights across Lake Michigan can be made with uniformity, however, it will be necessary to build planes equipped with radio navigating instruments. Land planes will be used on the Milwaukee line, as seaplanes for that portion of the route which lies above the lake would require transferring passengers at the shore, a proceeding which Stout officials insist would be impracticable because of the loss of time.

Of the two lines that will begin operation this fall, the more ambitious program is that of the Dixie and Northern.

Using Stout all-metal planes, capable of carrying 10 passengers in addition to the crew, it is planned to make the trip from Detroit to Jacksonville in 12 hours, including the time consumed in stops, at a fare of \$100 each way. One round trip a week will be made, and either by means of feeder lines or by direct stops, passengers will be taken on from Cincinnati, O.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Atlanta, Ga.

Commuting by Air.

The Dixie and Northern is founded on the contention that there are many men who cannot be long absent from their office, yet whose families desire to winter in the

Looks as Though They Might Have to Paddle Their Own Canoes



Silk Industry Offers Field for School-Trained Youths

Course in Manufacture and Selling Arranged by New York Textile High School

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK.—A comprehensive course in silk manufacture and merchandising, including purchasing of raw silk, weave constructions and their production, silk fabric analysis, and the practical and theoretical knowledge of silk machinery, will be opened this fall at the Textile High School, at 124 West Thirtieth Street, here. The course will be open to boys who have completed a high school education or its equivalent, who are of good character and possess "at least average business ability."

Declaring that the silk industry offers an unusually promising field to young men equipped with the proper technical experience, the announcement says that the course is being inaugurated to meet a definite demand in the industry for technically trained workers.

Characterizing the silk industry as "the most profitable of all the textile branches for the past 12 years," the announcement says that New York City and its environs have become the center for manufacture and sale of silk fabrics, and that "the total annual business of this section is many times larger than any other locality has done at any time in the history of the world."

The day course will be divided into four groups—woven constructions and their production, silk fabric analysis, textile machinery and merchandising. Under weave construction will be taught the chief weavers and derivatives and how to construct new formations. The work of silk fabric analysis will cover textile fiber identification and recognition of woven materials. The mill calculations of the chief silk fabrics will be taught. An analysis by each student individually will be required of samples procured in the open market. The merchandising will embrace purchasing of raw silk, conditioning house practice, commission manufacturing, factoring and the methods of selling silk.

"The silk industry can absorb and offer a genuine future to various types of young men who will work conscientiously and who are prepared with a proper technical education," the announcement says. "Those who are of an artistic type can follow the designing branch of the industry; if the boy is mechanically inclined he can profit through working in the manufacturing field; should he desire to find his future in buying or selling of silk he will find it to his advantage to know the technical side fully, and the chemical and analytical group will have ample opportunities for their development and success."

The course will be conducted by Joseph S. Kaske, a graduate of the Technical Institute of Weaving at Krefeld, Ger. Mr. Kaske has had wide practical experience in this country as consulting expert in the silk field and has conducted silk classes for the past seven years at the Textile Evening Trade School here.

When school opens on Sept. 19 here, 526 pupils will start to study in the New Start Junior School which has recently been completed on the site of the old Washington Brewery. The brewery, which covered an entire block, fell into disuse with the coming of prohibition. Now the old structure has been torn down and a modern school has been erected in its place. With its grounds, the school also takes up the whole block which borders on Stanton Park, in the northeast section of the city.

Urging the construction of monumental gateways to Washington, the Fine Arts Commission has recently proposed plans for a great circle to be developed at the northern entry to the city. From a center parkway of trees and flower beds, a boulevard at least 120 feet wide will sweep for a mile to the District Line.

This entrance is being considered as a possible site for the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial. Permission to build this memorial in the vicinity of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial was refused by Congress during its last session because its erection would interfere with plans already made for the development of the Mall.

The fine arts body holds that Washington is far behind other capitals in providing encircling roadways outside its boundaries and broad connecting roads from the city to the surrounding country to the north and east. Members of the commission believe that if the capital would furnish adequate approaches from the downtown section of the city the adjoining states would furnish roadways to connect with them.

Three survivors of the army of cab drivers who operate from a base at the Corcoran Gallery of Art express grave doubt as to whether the coun-

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Summer Notes From Washington

WASHINGTON now has 105,123 trees along its curbs, which is more than it has had at any previous time, the annual report of the superintendent of trees and parkings shows. Many vacancies in existing lines of trees were replanted during the last fiscal year, and 149 trees were planted in suburbs and other hitherto unplanted localities. The report also shows that a considerable number of trees removed in connection with street widening were replaced by the planting of new trees.

The annual report shows that Washington not only has more trees than at any previous time, but that their general condition is good. The superintendent has recommended to the Commissioners that in resetting curbs, laying mains and constructing conduits, more care be taken to protect the roots of trees.

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POSTMASTER RESIGNS FROM IRISH CABINET Loss of Protectionist Member May Benefit Cosgrave Government

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Dublin

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The resignation of J. J. Walsh, dramatically announced at a meeting at Cork, is the first authentic news of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to reach Ireland since his disappearance 12 hours after Mr. Cosgrave dissolved the Dail. It appears that Mr. Walsh went to Paris, then to Lucerne, and is now proceeding to Lugano. His telegram says he cannot have any further connection with a "free trade coalition government."

Mr. Walsh, a high protectionist, disagreed with the Executive's policy of selective tariffs sparingly applied, after a comprehensive inquiry. He is sympathetic toward Mr. de Valera's plan aiming at the industrialization of Ireland by the exclusion of imports possible to be manufactured here. Farmers and free traders argue that the result will be an inevitable rise in the cost of living without compensation in the shape of higher produce prices.

Mr. Cosgrave has accepted the invitation to stand in place of Mr. Walsh in the Cork constituency in addition to his own seat, Carlow and Kilkenny. It is not believed that the defection affects the Government's chances, as it removes the suspicions of the farmers regarding Mr. Cosgrave's protectionist tendency. Mr. Walsh retains office until after the election, remaining in Switzerland meanwhile. It is possible that he will join Mr. de Valera ultimately. Abandonment of the Government during the crisis without notice made his disappearance inevitable.

Imports of the Government's campaign of recent years during the next 12 days. The Government's prospects are believed to be growing increasingly.

FRENCH COAL PRODUCTION PARIS, Sept. 3.—France's production of coal during June, 1927, was 4,317,098 metric tons, compared with 4,37,000 in the preceding month. The first six months of the year showed an increase of 1,000,000 tons over the preceding year. During June, 1927, the production of pig-iron totaled 748,644 tons, compared with 794,175 tons in May.

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Freight Loadings Missouri-Kansas-Texas handled \$6,579 revenue freight cars in August, compared with \$6,401 in August, 1926. Wash handled 1,244, compared with \$7,842.

Should Reach \$500,000,000 in Few Years, Says A. A. A. Head, From Survey Made—Tells How to Promote Trustworthiness of Stands

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MERIT SYSTEM HELD TO SAVE MANY MILLIONS

Civil Service Commission
Report Says Efficiency Is
Greatly Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The merit system saves the Government many millions of dollars a year by increasing the efficiency of employees, declares the Civil Service Commission, in a recent report. It is probably safe to say, declares the report, that the "pay roll of the Government would be twice as large as it is today if it were not for the merit service law."

"Without this law," it concludes, "there would be an overwhelming tendency to increase the number on the pay roll and to increase the pay of those on the pay roll beyond all reason."

Over 425,000 Positions
Recent figures compiled by the commission show approximately 80 per cent of the employees of the Federal Government to be included in the "classified service," that is, parts of the service requiring appointments to be made through examination and certificates by the Civil Service Commission. In 1923, the year in which the Civil Service Commission was created, only 10.5 per cent of the government positions were classified.

When the Civil Service Act was enacted, 13,334 persons were made subject to competition. Today the classified service embraces approximately 425,000 positions. Examinations for the departmental service are held in every state and territory and employment is made by means of them for practically every kind of work. They are designed to test the qualifications of those who apply to perform the particular kind of work for which the examination is held. Nine states also now require competitive examinations for appointment of state employees and 223 cities and a number of counties have adopted the merit system.

Postal Statistics Quoted
Statistics compiled some time ago by the Postoffice Department which are included in the report of the commission to show the benefits of the merit system disclose the fact that business done in 1924 by the postal service was three times as great in proportion to the number of employees serving as in 1893, when the Civil Service Law was passed. "This increase of 300 per cent in the business done by each employee," says the commission, "of course, due partly to the adoption of labor-saving devices, but it is also very largely due to the increase in efficiency in the employees."

A comparison of the efficiency of the railway mail service during a period before the application of the Civil Service Law to that branch with a period following its classification under the law, shows that for the first decade following the classification the errors averaged 1 to every 827 pieces of mail distributed, or 183 per employee annually. For the second decade the errors averaged 1 to every 11,307 pieces of mail distributed or 131 to each employee annually. Before classification the average number of errors made by each employee annually was 335.

Gives Equal Opportunity
"The purpose of the Civil Service Law is to give every citizen an equal right to demonstrate his qualifications for employment in the Government service," says the commission. "It is therefore in accordance with the principles of popular government."

"Another purpose is to insure that the persons appointed are the best qualified among those seeking government employment. More and better work will be done by a given number of employees if they are the most capable that can be secured, than would be done if the mediocre and inefficient were mixed with the efficient. The better the quality of the employees the smaller their number will be."

"The Civil Service Commission seeks through the competitive examination process to save money for taxpayers by keeping incompetent out of the Government service and by bringing out the most competent."

AIR EXPRESS OPENING
SAID TO BE SUCCESS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Success of the new airplane passenger and express service is indicated in the official report of the first day's business of the National Air Transport, Inc., which has inaugurated a 1726-mile route from New York to Chicago.

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BRAZIL TO GREET TRADE EXPERTS

World Conference of Com-
mercial Parliamentarians
to Meet at Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence).—The thirteenth meeting of the Parliamentary International Commercial Conference, which is being held this year in the Brazilian capital, will open on Monday. Practically every European parliament will be represented and the delegates will be the guests of the Brazilian Government from the time they leave their own country until their return.

The agenda for the conference is as follows:
The present position of European activities in South American countries, and the eventual improvement in the conditions of work in relation to emigration, transport, industry, and commerce.

Commercial and industrial agreements: (a) manufacturing trusts, both buying and selling; (b) distribution of raw materials. International conditions requisite for the stabilization of currency and exchange.

"The Mother of Parliaments" will be particularly well represented at this meeting, as 16 British delegates have been appointed. They include: George Pilscher (chairman), George Spencer (treasurer), E. Brocklebank (secretary), Colonel Appin, C. M. Barclay Harvey, Sir Herbert Cayser, Sir Samuel Chapman, Major Crawford, Lord Feroze, H. N. Grotrian, P. J. Hannan, Andrew McLaren, Sir A. Pownall, Sir Watson Rutherford, Dr. Watts, and The United States.

The other European countries are also including many prominent business men and commercial experts in their delegations, so that the meeting promises to be of unusual interest. The United States have appointed four observers to attend the conference, these being Carlton Jackson, commercial attaché to Brazil; A. V. Dye, commercial attaché in Buenos Aires, and Senators Robinson and Metcalfe.

Building in Detroit
to Be Whole City

Plans for Fisher Structure
Include Garage, Theater,
Offices and Shops

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3 (Special).—A combination of features believed never to have been included in any single building in the world are shown in the plans of the new \$35,000,000 Fisher Building, latest of Detroit's large business structures.

These include a 1000-car garage with handling capacity of from 500 to 700 cars an hour; a 3000-seat theater of the most modern type; one wing of 11 floors devoted exclusively to professional offices and a full complement of stores and shops so varied that it will be unnecessary to leave the building for ordinary shopping purchases.

The Fisher Building will be erected in three units, the first of which will be the second largest building in Detroit, although it is the smallest of the three units. It will be located on Grand Boulevard, almost directly across from the General Motors Building. It will be one of the most beautiful of modern commercial buildings, according to Albert Kahn, the architect.

This new structure is being constructed by Fred J. Charles T. Willard, A. Lawrence P. Edward P. and Alfred J. Fisher, all of whom own equal shares in Fisher & Co., representing their interests in General Motors, Fisher Body Corporation and other organizations.

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Has Mars Trees, Rain? Fresh Data Secured by Color Photography

Astronomers Interpret Color Reactions as Sign of
Atmosphere and Vegetation—Motion Pictures to Be
Used Soon in Studying Phenomena

BY THE USE of color photography and a system of enlarging photographs taken through the 36-inch refracting telescope of Lick Observatory, two University of California astronomers have succeeded in revealing fresh data and made new deductions concerning the structure and atmospheric conditions of earth's nearest planetary neighbor, Mars. Hundreds of photographs were taken by this process in 1924, for at that time the two planets were at their nearest point of approach. Astronomer W. H. Wright and Associate Astronomer R. J. Trumpler have since devoted their time to studying and interpreting these photographs, and a progress report of their research has been made public by the university.

This experiment, the first extensive one in which color photography has been attempted in the planets of the solar system, is based on the theory that ultra-violet light penetrates atmospheric vapors, while infra-red on the other end of the scale penetrates very easily, the colors in between possessing varying degrees of penetration. As a result, by using colored lights, it was possible for Mr. Wright to obtain pictures of the planet with the atmosphere surrounding it like a blanket, or to "peel away" the atmosphere and obtain pictures without interference.

It was established that the Martian atmosphere supports water vapor clouds, similar to those found in the Earth's atmosphere, but that it also contains another type of cloud, blue in color, with a composition that so far defies analysis. This atmosphere probably extends more than 52 miles from the surface of the planet.

The remarkable penetrating power of the infra-red light which made these discoveries possible was demonstrated recently by Mr. Wright when he took a picture from Mount Hamilton of the Yosemite Valley and surrounding country, 135 miles distant, through a haze impenetrable to violet light.

Atmosphere and Vegetation
Mr. Trumpler, using more than 1700 photographs, collaborated with Mr. Wright. He used microscopes for his work, which in conjunction with the magnifying powers of the telescope, increased the size of the observed planet about 800 times. From his study he concluded that Mars is some 70 miles less in diameter than was formerly supposed, that it has an atmosphere comparable in extent with the Earth's and that the mysterious dark areas or "canals" are not optical illusions but growths of vegetation.

When photographs taken in the infra-red light were compared with those taken in ultra-violet, violet or yellow light those of the infra-red showed a smaller disk and it was decided that what had formerly been thought part of the solid body was really part of the atmosphere. Mr. Trumpler says:

"We have here a direct proof that the Martian atmosphere is quite extensive, unless its scattering properties are larger, we should conclude that it reaches a height similar to that of the Earth's atmosphere."

A new map of Mars has been made by the two California astronomers who used about 150 of the best photographs for the purpose. This shows all canals, or valleys, the dark and light areas, the shape and size of the ice-covered poles, lines of vegetation, and volcanic caps. It also depicts the corrected polar and equatorial diameters, which the new process revealed.

In explanation of the dark areas Mr. Trumpler states, "It is hard to find any hypothesis that can be reconciled with the observational data except the assumption that the dark areas are regions covered with vegetation. Not only is this in harmony with the observed color, but various forms of plant life and varying density of growth can account for the different degrees of shading. Climatic conditions, and available supply of moisture, partly depending on the season, will greatly influence the growth, partly progressing over longer periods, will greatly influence the development of vegetation, and may thus lie at the origin of the changes observed in the dark areas." Concerning the network of lines, once called canals, the observer said:

Surface Features
"All evidence furnished by direct observation or deduction, it seems to the writer, supports the claim that most parts of the Martian network must be real surface features, although it is possible that a few of the faintest lines may be illusions due to contrast effects. Some of the students of Mars, notably Lowell, have made the assertion that the canal network is of such striking geometrical regularity that it cannot be explained as a natural phenomenon, that it must be artificial."

"Our map of the network can hardly support such a conclusion; it presents considerable irregularity and does not make the impression of artificiality. The writer is therefore inclined to interpret the network as natural features of the topography. We conclude from their reaction to color screens that they are probably of the same blue-green tinge as the dark areas, and that they are also formed by bands of vegetation."

The view that the network follows natural geographical formations of the crust of the planet is perhaps the most obvious, and one presented by the surface in which moisture accumulates and where the temperature is higher, both factors favoring growth of vegetation. There is, however, a possibility that other geological features, such as faults or volcanic cracks, are responsible for the canals. It cannot be denied that the system of valleys on the earth is very different from the Martian network, but there is no reason why the two must be similar."

Motion Pictures the Next Step
The next step in this study of the planets which the California astronomers hope to undertake is a study of the planets in motion pictures, with the use of a telescopic motion picture camera. The line Wright has already taken a series of individual plates which he plans to photograph on a continuous film roll and convert into a cinema.

By acquiring such films, he explains, it will be possible to study phenomena over and over again, instead of just once as they pass the telescope. These films will overcome the lack of continuity of single plates, and will make possible the speeding up of events such as photographs have speeded up by the opening and winking of a rosebud by piecing together pictures taken at regular intervals throughout its life.

With motion pictures and color photography as allies, astronomers are looking forward to greater progress in the knowledge of the solar system within the next few years, and the work in progress in the Mount Hamilton observatory is regarded as the first step forward in that field.

LOS ANGELES AVIATION
SHOW IS POSTPONED

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence).—Because aircraft manufacturers of southern California are now working on 24-hour schedules to fill orders, the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce has decided to postpone its contemplated Aviation and Sport Show until next spring.

It has been announced that the "Tampa's Newest Store" "THE SILK SHOP" JONES & BLANCHARD 508 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida PRINCESS BOOT SHOP TAMPA, FLORIDA We are now in our new and beautiful Home at 812 Franklin Street Where a complete line of the most up-to-date styles are being carried for your aid and may we have the pleasure of serving you?

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CITY OPERATION PROPOSED FOR TRACTION LINES

Undermyer Plan Reported
to Include Recapture of
Brooklyn-Manhattan Co.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Confidence in the city's ability to operate its transit lines successfully is indicated in the plan evolved by Samuel Undermyer, special counsel to the Transit Commission, for a referendum vote on various steps to work out a solution of the present situation.

Mr. Undermyer's plan will be submitted to the Transit Commission. In authoritative quarters it was said that it contemplates the recapture of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company which, with its net earnings of \$5,000,000 a year, could be merged with the new city-owned subway now under construction.

Interborough Also Considered
The plan also intimates the possibility of acquiring the entire Interborough Rapid Transit Company's system of subway and elevated lines if a suitable price can be agreed upon, and if that is impossible, the recapture of the East Side subway line of the Interborough.

One of the difficulties in the way of complete absorption of the Interborough Transit Line by the city is the elevated railway lines, owned by the Manhattan Railway Company and leased to the Interborough on a 99-year lease.

The owners of the stock in the elevated lines have not placed a value on their property, and, while there is an operating deficit in the maintaining of these lines, the stockholders receive a 5 per cent dividend nevertheless, this being paid by the city.

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TAMPA, FLA.

Toledo Boy Learns How Ship Is Run

Youth Spends Summer on
Lake Steamer—Gets to Stand
at Pilot Wheel

TOLEDO, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Robert Stalker, 11 years old, has spent his entire summer vacation on the steamer Greyhound, one of the big Lake Erie passenger boats making daily trips out of this port.

Robert has been a special student under the tutelage of Capt. Harry Tyrie, veteran master of the ship. He has had a chance every day to "feel" the ship from the wheel though his small hands have been steadied by the captain. He has learned the duties of the lookout, wheelman, first and second officers.

He has learned the vessel courses among the Lake Erie islands, has picked up many incidents interwoven with his history, and with the binoculars he has come to know the lake coasts like a veteran. His father and grandfather were both ship captains.

Members of the ship's crew presented him a cap and next year he is to get a uniform.

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STATES NEARER AGREEMENT ON COLORADO PLAN

Substantial Progress Made and United Action Taken on Several Points

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 3 (Special).—Substantial progress was made at the seven-state Colorado River conference which has been recessed, to reconvene here Sept. 19.

Three outstanding policies were agreed on at the conference. First, a memorial to the President was adopted and signed by the seven governors asking the Government to notify Mexico that all of the waters of the Colorado River are needed in the United States, that continued irrigation development in lower California would be at the peril of such projects and asking the President to appoint a separate commission to deal with Mexico in the Colorado River, not detailing that function to the Rio Grande International Commission.

Second, California recognized the perpetual right of Arizona and Nevada to use of all the waters of their tributaries to the Colorado River before they reached the main stream.

Third, the four upper states agreed to allow the lower basin to use the water unaltered by the compact until a reallocation is made in 1953, such use to be without prejudice to the future rights of the upper states to their share of that water.

Differences Now Minor

Concerning the meeting and its results, Delph E. Carpenter, river commissioner for Colorado, made a statement. Mr. Carpenter is considered as one of the foremost authorities on the subject and it was largely through his efforts at Santa Fe five years ago that a compact was drawn.

"More real progress has been made at this conference than at any other meeting since the Colorado River controversy started, considering the length of time," Mr. Carpenter said.

"The remaining differences on water allocation are of minor importance, but it was wise for all parties to take time to review their facts and figures before proceeding further, as the ground covered included the entire water supply question of the whole river, as it affects the lower basin.

Problems of Administration

"Neither side was ready to conclude an agreement regarding water division until other questions regarding power and administration of the river in the lower basin had also been considered and settled. Fortunately it is generally conceded that the power question is bigger than any individual project and must be considered in its broadest scope if progress is to be made.

"This question was put squarely before the meeting by the Nevada delegation, as power is about the only benefit to be derived by that state from the use of the river, practically all of her land being too high for irrigation. Arizona is equally interested in power and also depends entirely upon the Colorado River system for its irrigation. It is to be anticipated that the water question will be speedily settled when the conference reconvenes.

"The upper states are in no way interested in the power problems of the lower basin except in the matter of a precedent and the four upper-states governors are in a position to render valuable assistance in settling the power problem of the others."

CIVIL SERVICE MEN TO MEET

Government Employees to Discuss Standards at San Antonio

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The varying viewpoint of the Government worker in large metropolitan centers, in small communities, in the tropics, and in the far North will be brought out at the ninth convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees which will open at San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 5. Delegates will attend from more than 300 localities of the federation scattered throughout continental United States and its territorial and insular possessions, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and Alaska, it was announced at headquarters here.

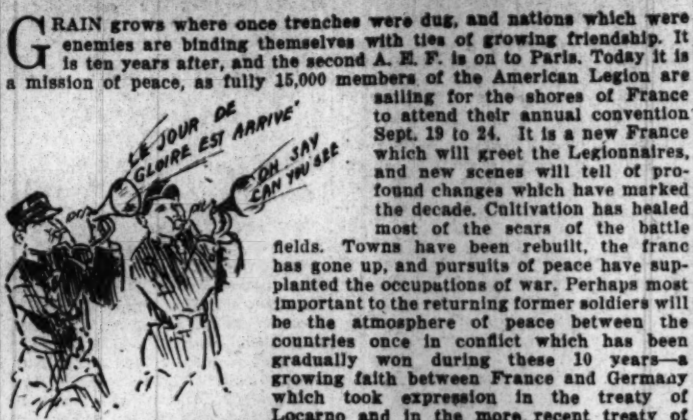
Problems affecting the welfare of 500,000 employees of the Federal Government will be discussed. The chief aim of the convention, officers of the organization indicate, will be to formulate a legislative program for presentation to the Seventieth Congress.

What the organization of Government workers views as maladministration of the classification law will prompt it to devote a major share of its attention to the methods of the Personnel Classification Board. Such other problems as the fixing of a satisfactory minimum salary for all Government workers and the liberalization of the civil service retirement law will receive detailed study and review in committee reports and on the convention floor.

The national executive council of the federation, which will meet two days preceding the convention's opening, to shape a program of policy is composed of Luther C. Steward, national president; Gertrude McNally, secretary-treasurer, and seven vice-presidents.

The convention will be opened in the municipal auditorium of San Antonio. Among the speakers scheduled are Maj.-Gen. Ernest Hines, commander of the Eighth Corps Area of the army; United States Senators Morris Sheppard and Earl B. Mayfield, and Representative John N. Garner. The convention will last a week.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEW



GRAIN grows where once trenches were dug, and nations which were enemies are binding themselves with ties of growing friendship. It is ten years after, and the second A. R. F. is on to Paris. Today it is a mission of peace, as fully 15,000 members of the American Legion are sailing for the shores of France to attend their annual convention Sept. 19 to 24. It is a new France which will greet the Legionnaires, and new scenes will tell of profound changes which have marked the decade. Cultivation has healed most of the scars of the battle fields. Towns have been rebuilt, the franc has gone up, and pursuits of peace have supplanted the occupations of war. Perhaps most important to the returning former soldiers will be the atmosphere of peace between the countries once in conflict which has been gradually won during these 10 years—a growing faith between France and Germany which took expression in the treaty of Locarno and in the more recent treaty of Versailles.

France to receive the Legionnaires has been gradually won during these 10 years—a growing faith between France and Germany which took expression in the treaty of Locarno and in the more recent treaty of Versailles.

Commerce. And it will be easier for France to receive the Legionnaires than even a year ago, when the strain of the debt negotiations and of a depreciating currency was most widely felt. Conditions have bettered. Friction has given place to friendship. Colonel Lindbergh has come and gone, leaving behind him true affection and lasting admiration. Commander Byrd and his companion added to this affection and to this admiration. M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, has proposed a treaty of perpetual peace to the United States, and it is now in the process of negotiation with the Department of State. The French Parliament has voted 3,500,000 francs to fête the Legion delegates, whose presence in Paris this month should contribute further to this trend of good will and respect.

Already the Legionnaires are arriving in France, and the strains of the "Marseillaise" have mingled with those of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

EUROPEAN diplomacy, startled by the unexpected resignation of Viscount Cecil from the Baldwin Cabinet because of his disagreement with the British disarmament policy, is turning its attention toward the eighth Assembly of the League of Nations, which convenes this month. Perhaps the principal concern of this session will be the report of the International Economic Conference, which has unanimously advocated that freer trade relations be established. France, Germany, Japan, Persia and Russia have already taken some steps toward this end. Effort will also be made to secure more drastic action to control the traffic in opium and other drugs, and likewise Finland, Poland and Sweden are seeking to persuade the League to take international action to cope with the liquor traffic.

FROM a diversity of phases, the American bar is today seeking to unshackle the administration of justice in the United States, from the ball and chain of technicalities and anachronisms which too frequently hamper it. Competent legal critics, including such eminent figures as Chief Justice Taft, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root, are agreed that the delays of procedure, the many avenues of technical evasion and the confusion of conflicting statutes and divergent decisions constitute a problem of pressing magnitude. To the improvement of American jurisprudence the American Law Institute has been devoting its efforts since 1923, and at its recent convention indicated that its draft of revised modes of procedure would be made public early in 1928.

Further impetus was given to this movement by the Commercial Law League, which, in urging nationwide attention to the need of legal reform, submitted that the efficiency of American commerce presented a disturbing contrast to the efficiency of American justice. Similar views were reiterated at the current meeting of the American Bar Association, at which Justice Edward R. Finch contended that the necessity for far-reaching changes is based upon real grounds because of an "antiquated judicial system and procedure."

To relieve the American legal system of practices and precedents which fit only an outgrown social order, the Law Institute has in progress two important tasks. It is developing a restatement of parts of the common law, clarifying it and simplifying it, and it is formulating a new criminal code, seeking to facilitate every step in the process from arrest through trial, removing complexities and shortening delays. The State of Michigan has been a pioneer in legal reform, and last month its new criminal code, which gives the judges wider authority, bars surprise defenses, eliminates wordy indictments and narrows appeal, went into effect. The institute assisted in the preparation of the new legal procedure in Michigan, as it is also doing in Missouri, California, Indiana, Minnesota and Louisiana.

HISTORY has recorded how out of the American Civil War came a union of states indissolubly welded in unity. Today a worthy movement is in progress to commemorate this unity by paying mutual tribute to the opposing leaders of that strife—Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee. The proposal is now before the Fine Arts Commission of Washington that the new bridge which in spanning the Potomac River is to connect the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington, once Lee's homestead, shall be called the Bridge of Lincoln and Lee as an appropriate token of the still increasing concord between the North and the South.

AT PRESENT there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the condition of business. Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, says business is "good" and the outlook is "highly satisfactory." Some indices for pig-iron production, the textile industry and other so-called basic lines do not agree entirely with that conclusion.

To get a fair perspective of conditions, there are, among many factors, these two important points that indicate how the basic indices may not be altogether a fair barometer: the overproductive capacity in basic lines, and the new type of business that is developing so extensively.

Productive processes, which are being expanded so rapidly the world over and which have reached an astonishing state of standardization and volume in the United States, present a problem of overproduction and a possible solution. The perfecting of machinery has long since made it possible to produce more of some things than are needed but, instead of standing idly by, the tendency has been to produce other than the so-called essentials.

Growth of the total volume of production is significant as a measure of the expansion and of the total income, but this growth has varied widely among different industries and groups of industries and it is necessary to know in what types of goods the expansion has been greatest if any attempt is to be made to measure the contribution that has been made to the material welfare of the average man by the striking industrial developments of recent years. It is necessary to inquire whether goods that go to promote individual welfare have been made more abundant or whether the increase has been largely limited to products which go only to produce more goods. If the latter, productive capacity may be in serious danger of becoming overexpanded.

During the first 25 years of the present century the quantity of goods, commodities and services produced in the United States increased by about 140 per cent. Population in the same period increased by only 54 per cent. Production in 1925 for each man, woman and child in the country, therefore, was nearly 60 per cent larger than a quarter century before.

The most striking increases are those industries manufacturing goods which are devoted to recreation and diversion or which have brought about radical changes in manners of living—in many cases so-called luxury goods, which have become, in fact, necessities. Familiar examples, in which percentages of increase run high, are the automobile and its related products, gasoline and tires, phonographs, photographic equipment, motion pictures, silk goods, confectionery, rayon and radio.

ROUTE TO ALASKA FREE OF OBSTRUCTIONS

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—Obstructions to navigation in the southeastern passage to Alaska have been completely cleared away, according to Col. E. L. Jones, director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and international boundary commissioner. Last year, for the first time, there was not a single wreck in Alaskan waters. In the period between the purchase of Alaska and 1910 there were 500 wrecks in such waters. Since that time the entire southeastern passage has been dragged with wire drags to a depth of 35 feet, and all submerged rocks charted.

WEST CANADA'S FIRST MILL TO BE PRESERVED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—The first flour mill to be established on the Pacific coast of Canada during the day of pioneer settlement here will be preserved as a historical relic. The mill is part of the Hudson's Bay Company property just outside this city. Two of the original buildings established by the early traders near the original Fort Victoria are still preserved. Public organizations are arranging to give the mill permanent protection. Already arrangements have been made for preserving the old building, which is occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company farmers.

PIONEER DAYS OF MR. EDISON ARE HONORED

New York Head, Who Helped Build First Plant in 1882, to Mark Event

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—In the presence of associates of Thomas Alva Edison in the pioneer days of the electric industry, Dr. John W. Lieb will place a wreath tomorrow on the tablet which marks the site at 267 Pearl Street, where on Sept. 4, 1882, Mr. Edison threw the switch which opened the first public light and power plant in the world.

Since the days when the young Edison and some of those associated with him worked, ate and slept between jobs at the original plant, the industry has grown to a capitalization in the United States alone of nearly \$20,000,000,000 with more than 1,000,000 employees and 19,000,000 customers. Dr. Lieb, who worked with Mr. Edison in designing and building the Pearl Street station, is now vice-president and general manager of the New York Edison Company, which now is building, at Fourteenth Street and East River, a generating station of 1,500,000 horsepower capacity, 1500 times that of the first station, and which will contain generators 1700 times as large as the first ones.

When he opened the Pearl Street plant, Mr. Edison had invented the incandescent lamp and the electric generator and had also perfected a system of wiring by which one lamp could be turned out without affecting the others. A tireless worker, he could not keep his hand off the machinery even on the occasion of the opening, and according to a newspaper account, he appeared in "a white, high-crowned derby hat and collarless shirt," the collar, tie and long frock coat having been discarded hastily in a corner of the shop.

The first modest plant, housed in an old four-story building, ran 14 months without a breakdown, while the number of lights increased from 5600 to 12,732 and there were 508 customers.

The contrast between this number and the capacity of the new station is illustrative of the rapid growth of the industry for the past 45 years, for the plant now in building will be able to generate sufficient electricity to light 4,500,000 six-room homes, and a single generator in it will be able to light more than 600,000 six-room homes.

NEW YORK GRAPES REACH EXCELLENCE

Small Crop but Good—Apple Packers Warned

DUNKIRK, N. Y. (Special Correspondence).—Estimates made of the size of the grape crop in the Chautauque-Erie belt indicate that it will aggregate about 40,000 tons, or about a ton an acre. The crop, while smaller than usual, is reported of excellent quality. Early varieties are beginning to color and the Concord are showing signs of ripening.

A warning to apple growers to give more care to handling and packing if they want to occupy a place of leadership in the industry, was issued recently by Prof. G. W. Peck of the State College of Agriculture in Ithaca, who said: "New York growers must realize that their fruit competes with apples from other sections and with other fruit as well and to meet this competition, they must give more care to handling, grading and packing, so it will be in demand and will be preferred to other fruit."

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Merchandise

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Altman Fashions

Each and every one of the apparel departments on the second and third floors and of the accessory departments on the first floor is ready with a comprehensive selection of the new Fall fashions, including the leading creations of the New York and Paris markets.

The Home Complete

Three entire floors have been rearranged to offer a unified service in complete home furnishing, each department co-operating with the others to create the ideal modern home.

On the Seventh Floor—"Casa Alta"—a sequence of beautiful interiors; Galleries of Antiques; Treasure Trove, the Shop of Unusual Gifts; the Little Salon of Pictures and Framing and the Department of Interior Decoration.

On the Fifth Floor, Altman's well-known Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Floor Coverings; also the extensive Lamp Department.

On the Fourth Floor, upholstery and drapery fabrics, laces, screens and other decorative materials; Household and Decorative Linens, art needlecraft and cushions; the Hostess Service and the greatly enlarged China and Glassware Department.

Altman Service

Always important in this organization, and now at its own very highest standard. Entire departments have been rearranged and re-located for greater convenience in shopping—and experienced, alert salespeople are constantly in attendance to help you.

Mail and Telephone Shopping

The "Altman Magazine" goes all over the world with news of Altman selections to make shopping by mail simple and satisfactory. Altman Telephone Service has been brought to high efficiency, and Personal Service will do any shopping asked for.

Altman Gift Service

Receives particular emphasis. The entire sales force is trained to help make gift selections, and special gift wrapping shows from the very outset the thought and discrimination of the donor.

NEVER BEFORE has ALTMAN'S been so thoroughly equipped to serve its large clientele, both in and out of New York

League of Women Voters in New and Larger Quarters

Recent Publications Include Expositions of the Direct Primary and Corrupt Practices Acts

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters has moved its headquarters from 607 Boylston Street to 31 Mount Vernon Street where it will occupy an entire floor and where the first activity of the coming season, a meeting of the board of directors, will be held next Thursday beginning at 10:30 a. m. From these new quarters the league plans to carry on its work even more effectively than in the past, the president, Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, said today.

During the summer two leaflets have been added to its publications, one on the "Direct Primary in Massachusetts," the other a "Digest of the Corrupt Practices Acts of Massachusetts." As changes in the election laws are the present concern of the State legislature, the practical timeliness of these studies is readily seen.

Branch Organized in 1921. Speaking of the work of the league, Mrs. De Normandie said:

"The League of Women Voters was organized in 1920 to meet the needs of the great body of new voters made by the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising women; the Massachusetts branch was organized in 1921, and has come during the years since to occupy an important place in the field of adult education. Its activities are limited to the promotion of the kind of interest in the affairs of government that will not only increase the number of voting citizens but will swell the

ranks of those who know what they are doing when they vote. To this end the league has contributed widely distributed text books, pamphlets, leaflets, written in a simple and direct style, and with a brevity and simplicity that appeals to the voter who wants facts and not opinions, and who has neither the time nor the training to dig into the fundamentals she wishes to know from the statutes or from the texts of the political pundits.

School of Politics. "Another type of political education for which the league has become most widely known is found in its schools of politics, or citizenship, conducted in co-operation with colleges, private schools, and other organized groups. Thousands of women have become interested in voting as a result of these schools. The next school of this type will be held at Tufts College early in November."

Mrs. De Normandie said, and added: "The State League is made up of local branches, each carrying on its local work and assuming its part of the State program. Three of the city leagues, the Boston, Springfield and Cambridge leagues, maintain their own headquarters, and two, Springfield and Holyoke, publish local bulletins.

"All-partisan in its membership, nonpartisan in its activities, the league concentrates the special interests of women in the legislative and administrative branches of the Government and acts effectively to make the woman's point of view prevail in connection with those interests."

SAFETY WEEKS TO BE PLANNED

Business Executives Will Meet Tuesday to Discuss Campaign

Representatives of important business firms and of business and trade organizations are to meet in the directors' room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at 4 p. m., Tuesday, at request of the civic bureau of the chamber, to make preliminary plans for their participation in the campaign that is to start Sept. 12 for increased safety on the highways.

In this connection the civic bureau says "Boston has many enviable advantages. None would be more important than to acquire the reputation of the 'safe city.' It is possible to make it so. We request that you indicate your willingness to help."

A safety "bureau" at the Chamber Building at 12:30 p. m., Sept. 12, will start the campaign, with Col. Eben Draper, chairman of the Safety Committee of the Boston Automobile Club, presiding. Brief speeches will be made, interspersed by novel entertainment.

The campaign is to be conducted under auspices of the Boston Automobile Club, with co-operation of the Boston Chamber, the Governor's committee on highway safety and the Massachusetts Safety Council, extending over a period of two weeks, during which stress will be laid on the pressing need for a better highway safety record. Personal and continuous work along these lines, to be extended throughout the year, will be planned, it is expected.

The effort is based upon the contention that 90 per cent of all mishaps are due to factors that can be prevented, including negligence, inattention, incompetence, willful disregard of rules and so forth. The voluntary efforts of drivers and pedestrians—the development of a "traffic sense"—will make Boston a safe city in which to move around, says the chamber.

HOSIERY PLANT TO MAKE UNDERWEAR

Lowell Branch of Ipswich Mills to Change Product

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 3 (Special).—Developments are under way by which the hosiery department of the Ipswich Mills in this city will soon be replaced by an underwear manufacturing department, according to a statement made by Leonard Kleeb, local agent for the mills.

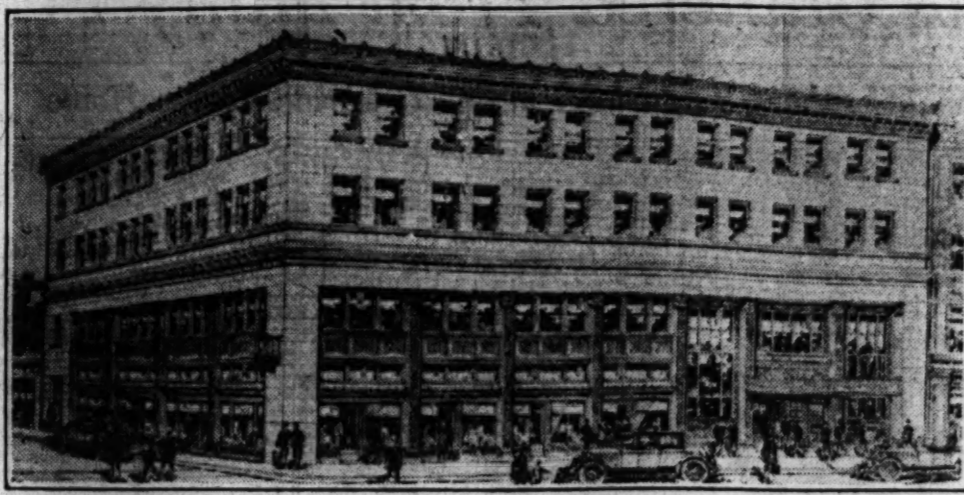
There have been reports that the Ipswich Mills would be sold to the city and Mayor Corbett and the Chamber of Commerce officials sought definite information in regard to them. The official visitors were informed that because the equipment of the local hosiery mill is suitable only for the making of a large mesh, circular stocking, while present styles call for a fine mesh, full-fashioned hose, operations would be suspended.

Mr. Kleeb stated that the hosiery industrial condition had been realized for some time but the closing of the mill had been delayed because it was desired to keep the excellent local organization intact. He said the workers were skilled and much interested in their work and he believed that with the rapid development of the underwear branch of the business not only the workers thrown out of employment by the closing of the hosiery mill but others would be needed.

Mayor Corbett and Secretary Grassie of the Chamber of Commerce will visit other mills to assure them that whatever support the city can give in the retention and development of industries will be given.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—The city's efforts to aid the progress of commercial aviation took a forward step last night with the official lighting by Mayor Fordis C. Parker of Springfield's aerial beacon on the roof of the Forbes & Wallace building. The beacon can be seen for 20 miles. It revolves six times very minute. The light has 1200 candle power.

Cambridge Continues Progress in Realty Field



Bank and Office Building on Massachusetts Avenue for Central Trust Company.

CAMBRIDGE'S COMMERCIAL RISE TRANSFORMING CENTRAL SQUARE

Improvements Totalling \$1,000,000 Modernizing One of City's Oldest Blocks—Bequest to Harvard Leads to University's Venture Into Business Field

Improvements totaling more than \$1,000,000 are transforming one of the oldest business blocks in the Central Square region of Cambridge into a block of modern business buildings and offices.

With the C. B. Moller Furniture Company on the corner of Douglas Street and Massachusetts Avenue.

Ham Hennessy Candy Manufacturing Company and the Henry W. Berry Furniture Store.

Charles E. Howe Company reports the following sales: William A. Quigley has purchased a new single frame house with one-car garage and 5899 feet of land at 169 Oliver Road, Waban.

Dora Carlson has sold her two-family house with 6560 feet of land, assessed for \$8800, at 15-17 Wyman Street, Arlington, and has taken in exchange a parcel on Concord Avenue, Cambridge. The purchaser is Nathan Rosen.

The two-family house with two-car garage and 3168 feet of land at 461 Medford Street, Somerville, has been sold by Joseph P. Kennedy to Samuel Bourne. The buildings are assessed for \$5000 and land for \$1400.

Grace E. Eustis has sold her property at 25 Arlington Street, Cambridge, to Harry P. Kitchell for \$14,000. The buildings are assessed for \$14,000 and land for \$5000. The land area is 12,840 square feet.

Papers have passed conveying lot No. 3-A Prentice Road, Newton Center, to Harry M. Belcher. It contains 7914 feet and is assessed for \$1800. He will build a home.

Building valuations in New England, as determined by contract awards, experienced a slight decline over the previous weeks of 1927, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City which reports that \$7,345,400 was expended for building in New England during the week ended Aug. 30, 1927.

Following is a comparison of expenditures for building and engineering operations in New England for the week ended Aug. 30, during the last 27 years:

1927	\$7,345,400	1913	\$1,410,000
1926	\$6,472,400	1912	\$1,427,000
1925	\$5,585,900	1911	\$1,584,000
1924	\$5,088,000	1910	\$1,584,000
1923	\$5,508,000	1909	\$2,431,000
1922	\$4,929,000	1908	\$1,775,000
1921	\$3,825,000	1907	\$1,775,000
1920	\$5,725,000	1906	\$1,198,000
1919	\$5,125,000	1905	\$1,251,000
1918	\$3,525,000	1904	\$1,251,000
1917	\$3,446,000	1903	\$992,000
1916	\$3,446,000	1902	\$992,000
1915	\$3,446,000	1901	\$1,335,000
1914	\$2,944,000		

Alford Brothers report the following sales in New England: On West Newton Hill, corner of Chestnut and Highland streets an estate has been sold for \$100,000 to Charles H. Myers. There are over two acres of lawn, shade trees, and shrubs. The garage is of solid stone with room for five cars and a wash room. The assessed value is \$40,000. A new Dutch Colonial house with 10,000 feet of land and peated garage located at 27 Montford Road, Newton Highlands, has been sold to F. W. Oliver. This property is valued at \$13,500.

There has just been completed at

East Greenwich Ready to Open 250th Anniversary Celebration

Little Rhode Island Was Home of the Kentish Guards Said to Have Furnished More Officers in Revolutionary War Than Any Other Unit

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Sept. 3 (AP)—The stage is set for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of this little town. The history of the community, which was founded as a reward for the services of its first settlers in time of war, will be told in pageant form as a feature of the five-day celebration that will open Sunday.

For two years a committee composed of town officials, business men and representatives of fraternal and civic organizations has been making plans for the observance, which promises to be one of the most notable birthday parties Rhode Island has ever had.

The observance will begin at sunrise Sunday when a salute of 21 guns, the national salute, will be fired by the town's famous military company, the Kentish Guards. Special religious services will be conducted in the churches and in the afternoon a new stadium seating 5800 and built for the celebration will be the scene of a festival chorus composed of 300 voices.

On Labor Day the New England States' Veteran Firemen's League will have its annual muster at the stadium, with handbouts from all parts of New England entered in the competition. Tuesday will be "Rural Day" and a country fair and agricultural exhibition will take place under supervision of a committee headed by Harry R. Lewis, state commissioner of agriculture, and will include an old-fashioned clam-bake and barn dance.

The historical pageant, in which most of the communities in the State will be represented, will be presented Wednesday, and on Thursday there will be a big parade and

BOSTON MILK UP ONE HALF CENT

Effective Sunday—Caused by Poor Hay Crop and New York Competition

Effective tomorrow the retail price of milk will go up a half cent a quart to balance a similar increase in price levied on the Boston milk dealers. The sales committee of the New England Milk Producers' Association increased the price to the dealers yesterday to 9 1/2 cents, following closely on the recommendations of the commissioners of agriculture of the six New England states made at an all-day conference in the State House on the dairy situation.

Two chief reasons are given for the action, maintaining New England's position as a dairy center, and to compensate for the difficulties due to a poor hay crop this year. "The outstanding agricultural problem of New England," say the commissioners, "is the production and sale of milk. More farmers are producing milk than any other agricultural commodity and more are depending for their livelihood on its income. We believe that the public will pay a price based on efficient production and distribution, a price sufficiently large to keep the business of this production and distribution of milk in a healthy condition."

The commissioners also call attention to the diminishing number of cows in New England, and the increasing tendency for the farmers to ship what milk they have into New York, where there has been a recent advance of a cent a quart.

Because of the wet season this year, it has been difficult or impossible for the farmers to get their hay into the barns dry. The feeding is therefore reduced and the farmers will have to feed larger quantities of grain in order to obtain the same yield of milk.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS AT NEWBURY MEET

NEWBURY, Mass., Sept. 3 (Special).—Sons and Daughters of the First Settlers of Newbury, which was recently organized, held the August meeting of the association at the old Dr. Peter Toppan house at 14 East High Street, which is the home of Mrs. Agnes J. Lister. Reports were given showing the great interest being taken in the new society not only in this part of the State but throughout the country. One member was reported from London, Eng.

Miss Elizabeth Hale Halsey, secretary, read an interesting description of the old Seddon house on the Lower Green which is soon to become the property of the association through the generosity of Mrs. Jackson, a newspaper man of Salem, addressed the gathering on the mother town of Newbury in England.

For Roscoe M. Packard the single frame house at 229 Austin Street, Newtonville, with the house there are three extra lots of land, the total area of the property being 54,000 feet and the value \$12,500. Charles E. Hurter purchases for investment, and will develop the land and occupy the premises.

The 282 Beacon Street Trust, Elliott Henderson and Robert B. Tyler, trustees, has sold the estate at 128 Commonwealth Avenue, near Dartmouth Street, consisting of a brick, five-story building and 3237 feet of land. The property has a tax value of \$70,000, of which \$35,000 is on the land.

The property has been conveyed by the 282 Beacon Street Trust to the Katherine Gibbs School, Inc., to be used for a dormitory. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. de B. Boardman were the brokers.

The Syracuse Washing Machine Company, G. O. Athorne, and the Mello-Glo Company have taken leases of offices in the Statler Office Building through the W. H. Ballard Company.

MORE REGULATION FOR FLYING URGED

Veterans' Commander Favors Precautionary Measures

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3 (AP)—Theodore Stitt of Brooklyn, N. Y., commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who begin their twenty-eighth annual encampment here Sunday, declared in an interview that recent long-distance air flights and the need of regulating future attempts to conquer hazardous wastes by air.

"With all deference to bravery exhibited by our aviators," he said, "it would seem advisable that we take steps to temper their spirit of adventure with precautionary measures."

He thought creation of a supervisory body with power to sanction or prohibit flights and experience enough in aviation to pass upon the skill of fliers and fitness of equipment might be beneficial at this time. Mr. Stitt announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the post of commander-in-chief. Francis F. Strayer of Indianapolis, senior vice-commander-in-chief, and T. M. Thompson, past department commander of the Minnesota Veterans of Foreign Wars, are being talked of by the arriving veterans as possible successors.

MAYOR FILLS TWO BOARD VACANCIES

Mr. Dwinell and Mr. Innes Get Library and Park Posts

Appointment of Clifton H. Dwinell, president of the First National Bank of Boston, to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and of Charles H. Innes, Boston attorney and active in Republican politics in Massachusetts, to the board of Park Commissioners, were announced yesterday by Mayor Nichols.

Mr. Dwinell succeeds William A. Gaston and Mr. Innes succeeds Myron P. Lewis who resigned a few months ago. Mr. Innes will be a member of the board for three years from May 1, 1930, the term for which Mr. Lewis was appointed by Mayor Nichols.

Mr. Dwinell was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He entered the banking business in Boston in 1895 and became vice-president of the First National Bank in 1906. He has been its president since last year.

Mr. Innes is a native of Boston. He was graduated from English High School and Boston University Law School in 1922 and has been active in the practice of law and in municipal and state politics ever since.

AMESBURY INCREASES RATE

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 3 (Special).—The board of assessors stated that the tax rate this year will be \$33.50 on a thousand, an increase of \$1.90 over last year. This year's rate is based on a total valuation of \$11,547,980, an increase of \$263,573; total appropriations of \$482,615.26, an increase of \$28,682.05, and total credits of \$101,209.44, a decrease of \$266.30.

LIBRARY PLANS TRAINING CLASS

Cultural Lectures and Practical Work to Be Included in Eight-Months' Course

A training class for library assistants, to be conducted by the Boston Public Library beginning Oct. 17, marks a new policy on the part of the library for securing improved service, Charles F. D. Belden, director, announced today. The course will be under the direction of Mrs. Bertha V. Hertzell, now in charge of the library at Dana Hall School, Wellesley. Mrs. Hertzell has had wide experience in the organization and direction of libraries and in library work with young people. She was for several years on the staff of Simmons College. In addition to general cultural lectures the course will include the subjects of book selection, including children's books; library methods, reference work, cataloging and classification. It calls for a total of 40 hours a week for a period of eight months duration.

Candidates are expected to reside in Boston and to pass the grade C examination to be held Oct. 1. This examination is open to high school graduates and a few members of the present staff. There will be no remuneration during training; neither will there be an admission charge.

Positions in the library are not promised to those who take the course, but if their ability is proved they will be recommended for appointment as vacancies occur. Mr. Belden says. On enrolling for the course each applicant will agree to remain, if appointed, at least two years in the paid service of the Boston Public Library.

Applications for entrance to the class should be made at the director's office, Central Library, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on week days.

MR. WORTHAM TAKES SOUTHERN HOTEL POST

Appointment of R. F. Wortham of the Hotel Kenmore to serve on the managerial staff of a group of southern hotels for the season of 1927-28, has just been announced by the Associated Hotels, Inc., of New York City. Mr. Wortham will take up his new work immediately. His northern headquarters will be in the offices of the Hotel Service, Inc., at 12 Huntington Avenue. Mr. Wortham will be connected with the following hotels: The Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C.; The Bay Shore Royal at Tampa, Fla.; The New Orleans in Bartow, Fla.; and the Las Concha at Key West, Fla.

Mr. Wortham has had more than 30 years of experience in the hotel business. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute. During the Spanish-American War he served as a volunteer officer. During the World War Mr. Wortham was a colonel and a dollar-a-year man. In 1926 he became associated with W. B. Cushing in the management of the Hotel Kenmore.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

HIGH IDEALS THE GREAT NEED OF JOURNALISTS

Leading London Newspaper
Man Says the Profession
Is One of Service

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—"What sort of training makes a journalist?" was the question which Frederick J. Peaker, former president of the Institute of Journalists and a member of the staff of the London Morning Post, attempted to answer before the recent congress of the International Association of Journalists here. Mr. Peaker, whose use of the term "journalists" was meant to include all those who in America would be called "newspaper men," came to the conclusion that while journalistic training is a great advantage, character is the more fundamental necessity. "Every journalist has a different outlook, and one of the first things a journalist learns is that there are other things in the world than he happens to be interested in. We who know claim for the journalist that he is generally broader minded than the average member of any other profession, simply because in his daily work he has to touch life at so many different points."

Trained Man a Big Factor
"But when we have made every allowance for that sort of thing the man who has been trained to journalism must always be the big factor in the production of a newspaper. I once said that I would undertake to find in Fleet Street trained men who would compose as good a Cabinet as the country had ever possessed, because there are men of first-class education engaged in newspaper offices whose daily study is public problems and whose criticism of public affairs is often more shrewd than that of even prominent Benchers in the House of Commons."

Mr. Peaker then described the course in journalism now offered by the University of London, a course which gives great promise of training young men of ability for careers of outstanding character. In British newspaper production, and continued:

"I am concerned with the young man who is beginning, who is entering a newspaper office with the liberate object of making journalism his life work. He should make up his mind that journalism is a profession and not a trade, that the excellence of his work is far more important than what he is getting for it. If he has not the vocation for journalism he had better keep out of it, and if he goes into it merely for getting a living out of it he will be sorely disappointed."

Journalist's Responsibility
"If he realizes the tremendous responsibility of the man who writes for the public to read, he will not only do better work but he will lead a happier life. If he has no ideals regarding the service he can render to his fellow men he will never be anything more than a mechanic. He must remember that he is the eyes and ears of the public and that in so far as he is responsible for the recording of any public event, all that the vast majority of his readers can do is to see that event through his eyes. The public mind and the public morality are largely in our keeping, and I would advise every young journalist never to forget that. He must make up his mind never to write a line that he would not like his mother or his sister to read, and that everything he does write is a true picture, as he sees it, of what he is going to portray."

"In journalism, as in most other things, there is only one way to success—hard work. We are trying to teach these young people the joy of

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work. The man who does the work that comes to his hand every day as well as he knows how to do it, feeling all the time that he is rendering a service to his fellow man, will have the best of all success, the satisfaction of good service. I have lived long enough to know that there is no joy like work, and that work for others brings much more satisfaction than work merely for one's self. And in time that attitude toward life does not go unwarded even in the material sense."

RURAL REFUGEES REPAYING LOANS

Newly Settled Population
on Greek Farms Proves
Asset to Country

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)
The fourteen quarterly reports of the Refugee Settlement Commission contains many points as to the bright prospects for the refugees, especially for those established in rural colonies. The refugee is gradually and steadily entering upon a life of activity and usefulness. The 100,000 families, representing 500,000 individuals, installed as farm hands, form a great asset in an agricultural country counting about 6,000,000 inhabitants. The camps, villages and towns which the Settlement Commission has built for the refugees serve as models for town planning all over the country.

According to their social standing, the refugees are divided into two categories: rural and urban. 27,541,324 having been spent on the settlement of rural communities, whereas the establishment of the urban elements has absorbed a sum of 2,973,082.

Land Allotted to Refugees
In accordance with the convention concluded between the League of Nations and the Greek Government, the latter was to place a certain quantity of land at the disposal of the Settlement Commission, to serve as a pledge for the service of the 13,000,000 loan negotiated on American and English markets in the autumn of 1924. Consequently 7,409,600 stremmas of state land of every description has been ceded to the commission along with 69,239 rural houses, most of which belonged to the former Bulgarian and Turkish inhabitants. The land suitable for cultivation, it is believed, represents about 4,718,000 stremmas; the rest is composed of non-arable houses and pastures.

The commission has allocated a sum of 40,000,000 drachmas, to be used for a thorough survey of the land, to be achieved, it is contemplated, in the months to come. The Minister of Agriculture has, however, asked the commission not to start operations until the Government organizes a survey of the whole country which it is hoping to do.

New Loan Required
The reimbursements to the commission by the refugees amount to \$12,829 during the first quarter of this year, of which \$9815 have been turned over to the International Financial Commission for the supplementary amortization of the Refugee Loan and the rest is left with the commission. The repayments during the corresponding quarter of last year represented a sum of \$7002. The increase of \$5815 is a sure proof of growing prosperity of the refugees.

The Greek delegation at Geneva, in presenting the need of the refugees to the Council of the League of Nations, has shown that a loan of \$3,000,000 is required. More than 300,000 urban refugees are to be found in and around Athens and Piræus. The town of Saloniki houses some 150,000 of them. A good many of those who were originally agriculturists have today voluntarily or involuntarily resorted to the towns, where the manner of living is strange to them.

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In Picturesque National Costumes, Bulgarian Peasants Celebrate Harvest Home



As the Work of Harvesting is Completed, the Women and Girls in the Fields Take Up the Refrain of Folk Songs. The Countryside Resounds the Music

WORLD UNION TO CO-ORDINATE EMERGENCY AID

League Conference Adopts
Statutes of New International
Relief Council

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)
The conference called by the Council of the League of Nations for the discussion of Professor Ciraolo's scheme for the relief of peoples in case of emergency, affords a good illustration of the humanitarian activities of the League. For many years philanthropists have recommended that an international society should be formed with this end in view, but no practical step was taken to give effect to the idea until Senator Giovanni Ciraolo's plan was brought before the Assembly of the League in 1923, and was favorably reported on.

This plan provided for international co-operation in a general scheme, as many governments as possible to subscribe a fund to be utilized under the auspices of an international organization, from which immediate relief should be given to any of the contracting parties when emergencies of a specific kind arose. Twenty-one governments generally approved of the scheme and the Fifth Assembly instructed the Council to appoint a preparatory committee to determine the exact sphere of action of the proposed organization and to suggest the best way of raising the money.

Draft Statute Submitted
Finally a draft statute for an international Relief Union was submitted to the Council and the Sixth Assembly, and sent by the Council in December to all the members of the League. As a committee of inquiry (if the Legislature agrees to its being appointed) would presumably be able to get definite examples of films to which objection has been taken, and the reason for that objection, and it would be able to find out from the existing boards of censors their reasons for applying the censorship.

There are now four boards of censors in India, at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon respectively. People in the inland provinces contend that these are not sufficient. They demand a central board of censors for all India. As a committee of inquiry (if the Legislature agrees to its being appointed) would presumably be able to get definite examples of films to which objection has been taken, and the reason for that objection, and it would be able to find out from the existing boards of censors their reasons for applying the censorship.

According to the statutes, the object of the Union is to provide relief in money or kind through the

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BULGARIAN HARVESTERS JOIN IN MERRY FOLK SONG AND DANCE

Harvest Time Presents Many a Picturesque Scene
When the Women and Girls in the Fields Sing
the Old-Time National Songs

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)
The Bulgarians are harvesting their wheat and rye and barley, and they are not cutting it with heads or binders, but with little hand sickles. The people who use the sickles are for the most part women and girls.

You can see them all over Bulgaria in the summer sun, amid the little golden, green and yellow fields with which 4,000,000 simple, diligent peasants have covered the plains and valleys and mountain sides. From the peak of a high mountain or the window of a swiftly moving train these tiny patches of color look like garden plots. They are tended more like gardens than fields. In April and May men and women plow them with wooden or iron plows pulled by slow-moving gray oxen or the less amiable water buffaloes. Each plot of which there are 5,000,000 in Bulgaria, consists of from half an acre to five acres. Each family owns from two to 15 of these plots scattered all about the villages, miles apart and miles from the homes of the owners.

The Morning Exodus
Early in the morning the family leaves the house. The youngest boy takes the cows and sheep to the common grazing grounds, the father takes his team of ponies and little wagon and goes to town to haul lumber or stones or merchandise, an older daughter stays at home to prepare a bit of food, and all the rest go to the fields, which merge one into the other without fences or intervening roads or visible landmarks. The babies carried to the fields in little hammocks of tied home-

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CHINA—CRYSTAL—SILVER—POTTERY
ANTIQUES—ART OBJECTS—FURNITURE
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the plain are from the adjacent villages. Others have come down from distant mountain settlements where the grain fields, tiny and few in number, ripen in late summer. They go in bands from place to place as professional "harvest hands" and help cut the grain of the more favored lowlands at so much an acre. On holidays they dance their graceful folk dances to the accompaniment of crude folk songs or squeaky bagpipes.

When the grain is gathered in the whole plain bursts into folk song. A group of girls in one field sends forth a song, which is taken up by a group in a neighboring field and passed on to those still further away, so that the land echoes with simple village choruses. A sort of folk opera trembles over the fields, and all the harvesters seem to be talking to one another, the Nation has turned its toil into a romance.

UNTOWED HOLLAND TO BE EXPLOITED

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)
During the Amsterdam Olympic Games of 1928, a big photographic exhibition of Holland's scenic beauty will be offered in Amsterdam to the many tourists. The majority of the numerous foreign visitors fail to see such special attractions as Friesland with its lakes, Gelderland with its fields and beech woods, Drenthe with its moors, Nord Brabant with its dells and heather, Limburg with its rolling hills.

The A. N. W. Tourist League, the Society for the Promotion of Touring, the Netherlands Illustrated Press, the Dutch Mill Society, the League of Photography Dealers, and other corporations are working together to assure success for this exhibition.

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RUMANIA FAVORS AMERICAN CARS

Rapid Increase of Sales Is Reported

BUCHAREST (Special Correspondence)
American automobiles are rapidly outdistancing foreign competition in Rumania where, before 1924, American cars were almost unknown. According to official Rumanian statistics there was an increase of almost 50 per cent in the number of automotive vehicles in Rumania in 1926, during which period the number of American automobiles almost doubled.

The potentialities of the Rumanian automobile market may best be judged in considering that in a country with an area equal to that of Italy and with a population of more than 17,000,000, some 50 per cent of the touring cars in the country are owned by residents of Bucharest, the capital, with a population of about 800,000.

While a year or two ago automobile display rooms were tucked away on the side streets of the city, they are today being given the most prominent and commodious positions on the main thoroughfares of the capital and dealers are vying with one another in the establishment and fitting up of attractive showrooms.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

A Mirror and Its Early Owner

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE of the great pleasures of the collector is found in associating the objects of his admiration with individuals of prominence, and in following the historical trails which lead from the records of their acts.

Much attention of this sort has already been given to the belongings and the deeds of Colonial leaders in Revolutionary times and the years preceding. The Loyalists of that day, continuing to support with equal sincerity the King and his representatives, have fared ill with historians and the general public. It is highly gratifying to observe that the bitterness and sense of injustice, outcropping of those days of strong difference of opinion, are gradually giving place to fairer judgments.

A Royal Governor's Belongings
As late as 1890, when Justin Winsor edited the Memorial History of Boston, he had little that was good to say of Thomas Hutchinson, the last Royal Governor of Massachusetts, from 1770 to 1774. It is to a fine possession of this sturdy and admirable gentleman that we are directing attention here, showing his portrait, and a remarkable gilded mirror belonging to him while Governor. The mirror is an elaborate ex-

seen in which scallop shells appear realistically.

What of the Owner?
Deeply impressed as we must all be by the striking richness of this piece of furniture, we quite naturally wish to learn more than has been stated here concerning its former owner, of his character, tastes and real attitude toward the cause of the colonies.

Descendant of intellectual and well-to-do ancestors who came to Boston in 1631, Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1711 and at 16 graduated from Harvard. In the same class as Jonathan Trumbull, famous Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut. Entering the business of his father, a wealthy merchant, he showed much stronger inclination to study than to trade and became an exceptional Latin scholar, also cultured in French language and literature.

As a financier he showed far-sightedness and clearness of judgment hardly to be expected in one of his tastes. At 24 he was elected solicitor, this entrance into public office being the beginning of a service which continued for nearly 40 years. Through his tactful, able, and vigorous leadership as representative and speaker of the Assembly, the pitifully depreciated Colonial currency

otism there can be no doubt whatever. There was something pathetic in the intensity of his love for New England, which to him was the goodliest of all lands, the paradise of this world.

He had been greatly admired for his learning and accomplishments, and the people of Massachusetts had elected him to one office after another and showered him every mark of esteem until the evil days of the Stamp Act.

It then appeared that he was a Tory on principle and a thorough believer in the British doctrine of the absolute supremacy of Parliament, and popular feeling instantly turned against him.

He was called a turncoat and traitor, and a thankless dog without whose ruling passion was avarice. His conduct and his motives were alike misjudged. No public man in America has ever been the object of more virulent hatred. None has been more grossly misrepresented by historians.

When the Babbie Wrecked Residence
A lamentable expression of the public feeling occurred one summer night in 1768 when a mob of wharf workers and rowdies attacked his handsome residence, wrecked much of its contents, demolished interior walls and destroyed so many of his personal belongings that he as Chief Justice was obliged to appear in court on the following morning wearing his dressing gown.

With serenity, dignity and a Christian point of view which seems never to have deserted him, he made clear to the crowded audience the injustice and mistaken beliefs which had actuated the mob. The Massachusetts Assembly promptly passed an act making good for him, so far as money could, the material damage which he had experienced.

One irreparable loss was the destruction of much of Hutchinson's library, including many documents and records concerning early American history. Fortunately, the sheets of the second volume of his "History of Massachusetts," although scattered about the streets on a rainy night, were in most part rescued by the Rev. Andrew Elliot, so that the author was able to restore the missing portions and publish it two years later.

He Becomes Royal Governor
Five years after this, Thomas Hutchinson succeeded Governor Bernard of Massachusetts Colony, holding that position through four years of increasing difficulties, using his utmost powers in attempting to reconcile the differences between Great Britain and her western possessions. Then it was believed by George III's advisors that the heavy hand of the military master was necessary and General Gage was placed in control.

A lover of nature and an ardent supporter of British and American causes, Hutchinson had long maintained a country home on a Milton hilltop. Leaving this, as well as the town mansion situated in the then aristocratic north end of Boston, he sailed for England in 1774, never to return.

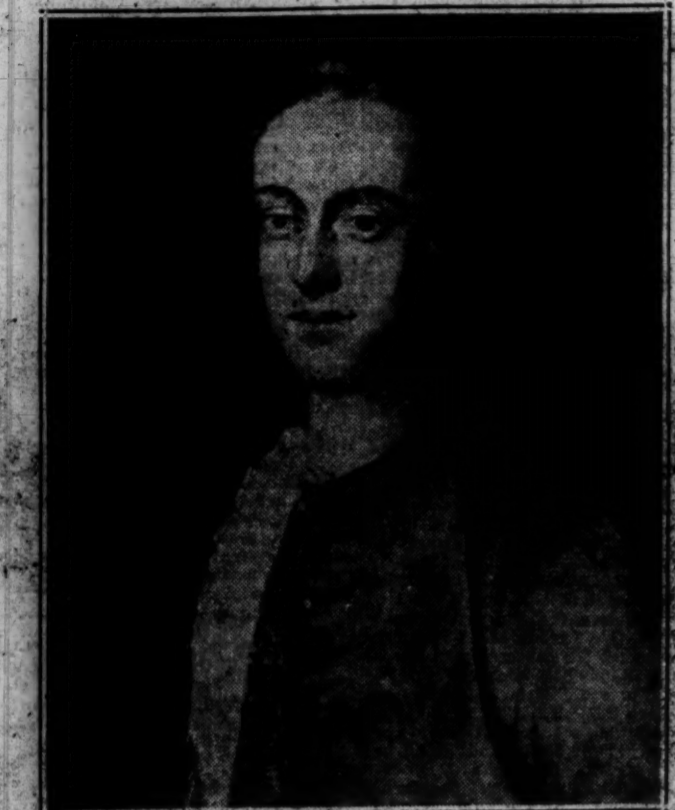
His Former Belongings Treasured
As the colonial cause gained in strength, his property, like that of other Loyalists, was confiscated, his belongings sold. The Milton home still standing, though changed, was used as barracks for the colonial soldiers. Hutchinson's portrait, slashed by bayonets, still exists, and is in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

Numerous other pieces of furniture have survived the turmoil of revolutionary days and are treasured by their holders, public and private. Of greatest value, of course, are the literary works of this scholarly man still standing, though changed, was used as barracks for the colonial soldiers. Hutchinson's portrait, slashed by bayonets, still exists, and is in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

Receives Highest Honors
Later, he became Chief Justice, at the same time holding other important offices, and Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Bernard.

Sympathizing with the colonists in their differences with the Crown, he used his utmost efforts to prevent his ministry from passing the Stamp Act, but as a loyal officer of the King he was sworn to execute its provisions. John Fiske says:

As to Hutchinson's sincere patri-



This portrait of Thomas Hutchinson was painted by Edward Trumbull in 1811. It was hanging in the Hutchinson residence in Milton when the property was confiscated. After he sailed for England, badly cut by holders who later occupied the house, it was repaired and is now treasured in the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

ample of the Chippendale type, dating probably about 1760, its elegance of design and execution making it a suitable furnishing for the residence of the representative of royalty.

Study of its details finds among them cornucopias outside the upper corners; elaborated scrolls on the lower corners and in the lower center; between them a grotesque mask, and on either side leaves and flowers deeply carved. Still more impressive are the crowning flumes of the top, bending far over a basket of fruit and leafage, boldly and beautifully wrought. Below this, and on either side, rococo ornaments are

was displaced, together with its attendant business and personal distress, and stable financial conditions, business prosperity and general confidence were restored.

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The Transformation of a Chest

IN A small-town, hybrid shop, half junk and half antique, I came across an old chest of drawers. It was flat on the floor, dilapidated, its wood hidden beneath a thick smear of blackish-brown. Still more impressive was the crowning flumes of the top, bending far over a basket of fruit and leafage, boldly and beautifully wrought. Below this, and on either side, rococo ornaments are



Before

paint and the several other coats under it, the old "bureau" didn't look like much. But it was curly maple, the drawer fronts and the top of solid boards. I couldn't mentally place the piece in any particular period, as it was of simple provincial type, probably made by a country carpenter-joiner.

Pleasing Possibilities Seen

There were no indications that it had ever had feet, unless the corner posts had served as such, and been sawed off. The wooden knobs meant nothing to me, except that they were ugly. So I decided to suit my own desires and have what I had long wanted—a chest of drawers with bracket feet and scrolled brass handles. My taste has since been endorsed by authoritative dealers.

I had the feet made in a reproduction factory, and "aged" to match the old wood. It was then turned over to one of those "repairers out in the country," who are to be found in nearly every neighborhood. He tried it up, repaired the rat-holes, shaped the top edges, attached the feet, and finished it in the natural wood with varnish rubbed dull. This

is not, of course, as artistic as waxing, but more satisfactory for one who has not the time for constant care of furniture. The interiors of the drawers were enameled white, for the chest was to be used for clothes, and any vestige of its apparently none-too-clean history had to be removed.

Satisfaction Is Complete

Dull-finished brass handles and escutcheons were procured, and when they were finally attached and the job was finished, in my eyes it was perfect. The wood is exquisite in color and marking, and I feel the joy of discovery and of creation, even though I did no actual work on the chest.

Almost the same story attaches to my secretary desk, a charmingly primitive piece, which was discovered sadly standing in the rain, on the pavement outside a market house, waiting to be auctioned off with a pile of junk.

This, too, was thickly coated with that horrible brown pigment that looks like a mixture of lamp-black and glue, and the glass doors of the top were curtained in dull green.

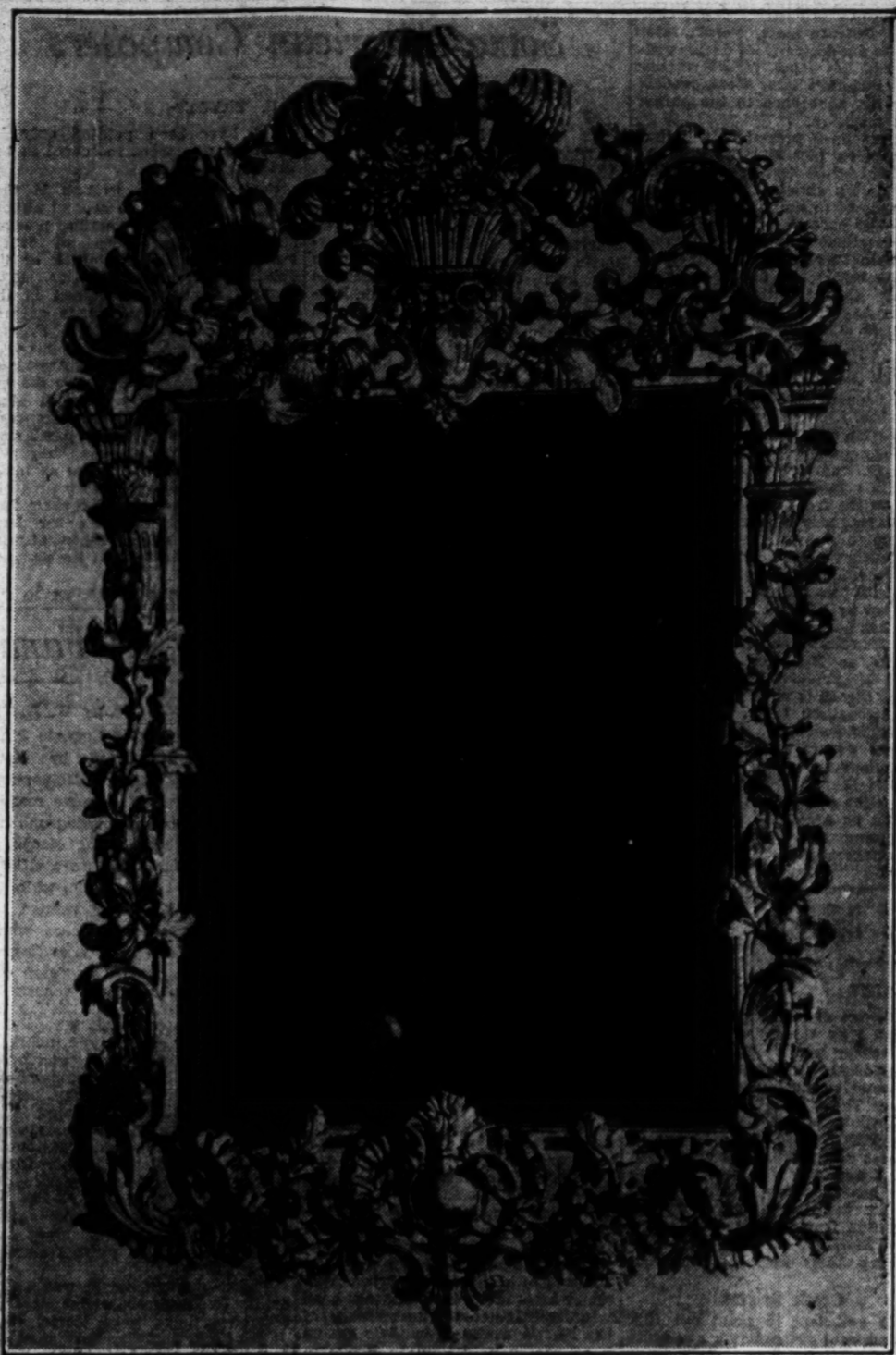
It was known, however, where this



After

piece came from, and that it had an authenticated history of 105 years. So I risked \$7 on it, it went "over in the country" and came back, and in its natural home pine is a fit roommate for the maple chest of drawers. Furniture stores are great things, and of course we must have them, but what a lot of fun people do miss who buy their furniture "ready made!"

D. E. H.



This Extraordinary Mirror, 5 Feet, 4 Inches in Height, From the Home of Governor Hutchinson, Is the Property of the Milton Historical Society, and Hangs in the Harrison Gray Otis House, Headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, at the Corner of Cambridge and Lynde Street, Boston.

have survived the turmoil of revolutionary days and are treasured by their holders, public and private. Of greatest value, of course, are the literary works of this scholarly man still standing, though changed, was used as barracks for the colonial soldiers. Hutchinson's portrait, slashed by bayonets, still exists, and is in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

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The City Home of Governor Hutchinson, as It Stood Formerly in Boston's Then Aristocratic North End. This Is Known as the Foster-Hutchinson House. It Was Built in the Late 1600s by Governor Hutchinson's Grandfather, Col. John Foster. Later Being the Property of Governor Hutchinson's Father, From Whom It Descended to the Governor. It Stood Until 1833, When Street Widening Caused It to Be Demolished.

London's "Caledonian Market"

By MABEL M. SWAN

ANY London "bobby" will tell you you will see the counterpart of a Hogarth print in the people themselves. Here are the London poor searching for bargains in shoes, hats, coats, furniture, or food; the English collector looking for rare bits among

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the countless pieces of pottery, some old Staffordshire, some modern; the American tourist, turning over old prints or looking through the numberless books in search of a rare first edition which might have escaped the eyes of the dealer from the book stalls of Charing Cross; and then the ever-present dealer who is always the first one on the spot to pick up the good things.

The Market is fenced off by iron rods into small sections about 10 feet square, and here the small dealer, rag man, junk collector, anyone, in fact, who has anything to sell, may bring his wares, and either on the ground or on small boxes, arrange his cargo as he chooses.

The earliest man has the first choice for his location, but even as late as 2 o'clock in the afternoon men, women, and children are streaming through the gate with their articles for sale tied up in large burlap bags. They carry them, some on their shoulders, others pushing small carts or driving stubborn old donkeys, while a favored few rumble along in wagons or battered automobiles.

Good Nature Prevails on All Sides
A friendly, good-natured crowd it is, with no need of policemen and no apparent competition between dealers whose goods are only a few feet apart. There is no roughness, no jostling or pushing, and whether you buy or not the dealer seems to hold no ill will against you. But he never expects you to pay his first price; if you do, from his standpoint you are either ignorant or stupid.

Some very fine pieces of pottery and porcelain can often be picked up there for a song, and—some very bad frauds. You must be able to tell the real worth of an article or run the risk of being deceived, and it is far better to pass it by if you have any doubts about it.

I saw several silhouettes which, with a reading glass, showed clearly that the signatures had been scratched on. Framed samplers also, on close inspection, revealed clearly their humble origin as prints. Pewter had its pitfalls, and Britannia and modern pewter were selling

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along under false colors. Very few pieces were marked. One plate which was pointed out to me by the owner had a mark stamped on very recently to which the bright shiny surface testified, and which could never claim any sort of relationship with a genuine mark.

The Things Frequently Found
Old ivory, lovely patch boxes, unusual Staffordshire figures, some good, some cracked or chipped, and occasionally very good prints, turn up here, and if one can go often enough there is no doubt but that one can find some rare pieces for very little money.

A lecturer at the Victoria and Albert Museum told me that he had known of several pieces choice enough for the museum which had been purchased at the market, and that frequently he had articles brought to him to be identified by the persons who had purchased them at very much less than their real value.

"A Rembrandt! Then It's 5s., Not 4s."
A real Rembrandt was found there last spring. The price marked on it was 4s., and when the purchaser was startled into remarking that he thought it was a genuine Rembrandt the junk man, who had it for sale, said that he would have to ask another shilling.

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Ancestral Books for Children

THERE is now on exhibit on the main floor of the New York Public Library, a remarkable loan collection of early American children's books, covering the period from 1633 to 1840. It has already attracted throngs of visitors, and is the private property of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the well-known rare-book dealer. He has recently been much in the public eye, first, because of his purchase a year or so ago of a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, for the stupendous price of \$100,000, and more recently still because of his acquisition of a newly discovered signature of Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Constitution.

The collecting of these quaint old books has evidently been a labor of love for Dr. Rosenbach, not only because of his peculiar interest in Americana, but because of the philo-sophic delight these books afford to any person interested in the evolution of ideas. In a preface to the description of the exhibit he remarks upon the depth and variety of the interest roused by such a collection, saying:

"First of all it gives us a glimpse of the mental food our ancestors lived on, in the dim forgotten days of their childhood. It illustrates the development of the educational system in this country. It emphasizes the large place held by religious instruction and observance in the life of the American child from 1633 to 1840. Furthermore, for the specialist, it is a graphic history of printing in North America. These are a few of its more obvious sides. For every one who looks over the little volumes that compose it, there will be something particularly appealing."

1633 the Earliest Date

The two earliest specimens both dealt with religion and were published in Boston. The first of these was published in 1632 for a book-seller, one Mary Avery of that city, and was entitled "The Rule of the Christian." Two years later John Cotton published a book whose lengthy title, which reads quaintly enough in our modern ears, runs thus:

"Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes. In either England: Drawn out of the breasts of both Testaments for their Souls nourishment. But may be of like use to any Children."

Turning from these religious tracts, which were mostly of a most melancholy and gloomy nature—quite unfit for perusal by children, we now believe we find the series of primers which induced the infant thought into the paths of learning. Most famous of these was the New England primer, some editions of which are known to have been printed in the seventeenth century.

appeared from a museum in Denmark appeared this spring in one of the stalls. It was purchased, taken to one of the London museums to find its real worth, and there was recognized. Notice was sent to the museum in Denmark and the picture finally restored to its original gallery, although no trace of its wanderings between London and Denmark has yet been found.

This is a rare instance of a dishonest transaction. Most of the articles come to the market by fair methods. In London, as in many of our American cities, large residences are being sold to make way for apartment houses that are increasing in popularity. As we all know, apartment houses have their limitations for collections, consequently many fine things are being sold for comparatively low prices. The easiest and quickest way to dispose of them is through some old dealer who in turn passes them on with other things to the Caledonian market.

Thus nice bits of pottery, small figures, old Toby jugs, pieces of genuine old huster, bronzes, ivories and a great deal of old silver and jewelry—some good, some bad—are constantly pouring into a market which turns over its stock quickly and with no overhead expenses. Consequently, its prices on a whole are much lower than anywhere else in London.

Some of the rarest specimens in the Rosenbach collection are the miniature books, tiny volumes, less than two inches high. Some of these contain Bible stories and were known as "Thumb Bibles." One of the most interesting of these miniature books was the "Verbum Sempernaum," published in Boston in 1765. M. T.

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Music News of the World

The Path of Opera

By BERNARD VAN DIERN

EVER since the monstrous and fascinating form loosely called "opera" first made its appearance it has been a favorite subject of acute controversy. Warring sections of adepts may have come to blows over the respective merits of sonata, fugue or symphonic poem, but only where opera is concerned were popular passions inevitably roused. More beads have been plucked out at first nights in opera houses than single hairs at 100 symphony concerts.

How does opera attract the most diverse intellects? Why is it that no musician can be indifferent to it? The material difficulties attaching to its production dwarf anything that may be encountered in other spheres of musical performance; yet discussion proceeds without interruption as if for once money, time and space were of minor importance. Fanatic attitudes are taken up, sacrifices are made, that would seem absurd were any other form of music set problems.

Formulas Overthrown

One might be led to assume that the inherent artificiality of opera places it beyond time and the restrictions of only routine. Yet, curiously enough, "serious" composers affect to regard the "hybrid form" as almost unclean. Esthetes rage, but the fascination remains undiminished. Occasionally a formula is evolved, and hailed as final. All problems seem solved till a gifted composer with a new work invalidates the formula and upsets the cherished status quo. His connections with earlier workers, probably clear to himself, are too subtle for the pundits, and he is likely to be condemned for giving clear expression to what they confusedly wished.

Is a final solution of the operatic problem possible? Obviously not, so long as the ways of genius remain incalculable. But some general desiderata could be indicated. In human thought we find no common denominator for changing tastes and desires. They seem to be founded on quicksands, and when the causes of popular preferences have been discovered, new likes are established and make the discovery futile. It will be wisest not to search for arrested notions but to enjoy with as little prejudice and as much hope as we can command.

Now what can be the few desirable qualities we might formulate? I should say, frankly, to accept the artificiality of the form, and stop cavilling at absurdities. We must remember its exotic origin and abandon attempts at naturalization; to admit the extreme costliness of its production as inevitable and give up efforts to degenerate it so that it can be made a feasible commercial "proposition."

A Musical Entertainment
And perhaps more than anything else: composers and public might remember that opera is first and last a musical entertainment, that it should not be judged by the canons of literature and stagecraft. We must not attempt to adapt Chinese painting or Sanskrit books to local conditions. We do not import orchids into Surrey to let gardeners transform them to buttercups. Why should opera tolerate adaptation to any national milieu? It is an Italian product. Textbooks tell us it was an intended revival of Greek drama. Possibly. Someone sought gold and found gunpowder; the arsenal does not for that pretend to be a factory of philosopher's stone. Such a characteristic product of racial culture as the opera became may be fully enjoyed but not therefore appropriated by other nations.

Only a muddled thinker believes that opera can be made a cheap, readily popular by economizing on the cost of production. For any really good performance involves considerable expenditure. The perpetually quoted German opera houses do not prove any potent popularity in this form of entertainment. The number simply shows how many petty rulers once strove to emulate Versailles and its regal splendor. Tradition may have changed its foundations, but it maintained the subsidies and the institution was preserved.

Exotic Character
The obstinate preoccupation of German composers with opera reveals their realization of its exotic character. It needs the genius for plagiarism of a Handel or the preternatural flexibility of a Mozart to retain freedom of utterance within the limits of a highly conventionalized idiom. For the others there was at least one way that evaded problems and led to possible fortune. In cosmopolitan Paris a composer could produce a "grand opera," which promiscuously combines gravity and clowning, logic and extravagance, and can be made overwhelmingly silly or superb, according to the talent of the composer. A public to whom the origin of the form and the accretions from a hundred sources are equally foreign seem an exciting display of many virtuosités, and accept the whole thing without much questioning.

French thinkers conceived a possible adaptation of the Italian product. The strictly traditional drama with its antique heroes in periwigs would easily bear the added convention of music; to the fastidious and elegantly sophisticated thought this appeared delightful. Such subtleties did not entangle the honest German workers, who took the business in earnest; they ignored that unreasonably was its very essence. They planned to give a natural and straightforward character to what was like a Dutch garden with evergreens fashioned into the shapes of ducks and windmills.

Reformers Reform
When the Glucks and Wagners found the vehicle of their ideas that had to carry their fundamentally alien ideas, their uncompromising views, true to precedent, decided on ruthless reform. But with profound reforming the anomalies became more objectionable and every incongruity more pronounced. What was

play had become serious work where no gracefully naïve "let's pretend" dare linger to disconcert the somber logician and make him feel foolishly out of place. The gigantic melodrama replaces every charming little absurdity by some glaring preposterousness; its nagging insistence on connected exposition produces unutterable boredom, and the irresponsible good humor of the original form has had to make way for a symbolic depth of meaning that topples over into the abysmally bombastic. But Wagner's musical genius is inconquerable, and inspired his admirers with a faith that makes them intolerantly resent any criticism of his methods.

Also, unfortunately, his prose is so unpalatable that not many have found the patience to discover for themselves that Wagner has in a number of ponderous essays refuted his own postulates more conclusively than even his own musical illumination led him to do in unguarded moments. His astonishing personality may have retarded the advent of reasoned opposition, but it is significant that every step taken by any gifted composer toward further operatic development has been away from Wagner.

Italian Traditions
In Italy the old traditions on the whole have been firmly maintained. Temporary aberrations like "verismo" show no more than that there always are composers with a taste for arrayed states. It is even amazing how much good music some of them have managed to write to outrage-

Turkomanian Music

By VICTOR BELAIEV

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—MUSICAL ethnography—that is, the recording and describing of specimens of the music of individual countries and peoples, is gradually giving place to the so-called comparative study of music—the method which draws conclusions from the comparison and study of various music-ethnographic data. In recent times research has displayed an ever-increasing tendency in the direction of historical restoration, and an interest in music-ethnographic researches whose object is the recovery of the music belonging to those historical periods written records of which (more particularly of the musical productions relating thereto) are either nonexistent or if they do exist are insufficient to re-establish the music of the period to which they refer.

To elucidate my views let me cite a few examples. For instance, the study of Provencal music, and also of that of some of the Spanish peoples, will give us musical material which, when compared with the music of the Middle Ages. Further, the investigation of the folk songs of various districts of the United States and Canada enables us to fix the notation of many European folk-songs which have been lost from the old continent of Europe and its adjoining islands. Then the study of Spanish national music, and even of the Spanish church music, provides a key for the study of the music of the Arabians, etc.

Unit of Progress
For me, personally, the charm of the comparative study of music consists in the fact that with its help it will be possible in the long run to show the organic unity of musical progress from its first steps to its present-day attainments in the works of European composers, and also to determine the path of that progress, based on the successive transmission of the achievements of one world culture to another in historical sequence. In the light of this theory no single race on earth can be excluded from the music of the world progress of the world, and the difference between the music of the different peoples is explained only by the fact that while some have attained the summits and continue to advance, others have remained at a more or less primitive, or, on the other hand, at a more or less cultivated, stage of development.

Among other instances, we have a striking confirmation of this theory in the Turkomanian music which was revealed to the civilized world in 1925 by the labors of the famous central Asiatic ethnographer, Victor Uspensky, who lives in Tashkent, the capital of what is now Turkistan. His discoveries in the domain of Turkomanian music, when compared to grandiose music, excavations disclosing to us in living form a whole musical culture, which flourished approximately in the ninth century of our era and was probably of European origin, but also in the countries of civilized Europe, where this kind of music existed under the name of "organum," its theories being taught by Huchald, who passed away about the year 930.

Distinguishing Features
The distinguishing features of Turkomanian music, which establish its direct historical connection with European music, are: (1) It is a relic of that period in the history of musical progress which was marked by a definite tendency to pass from a Greek modal system to our major-minor system; (2) in it we see the beginning of the transition from the diatonic to the chromatic scales, and hence to the chromatic scale; (3) it belongs to the historical period of the rise of polyphony (two-part, based on the fourth as the interval which replaces the triad of the strict style of European polyphony). All these circumstances impel us to pay special attention to the specimens of Turkomanian music now fixed by Uspensky, the more so as the majority of them display an exceptional complexity of form, closely related to that of European music, and testifying to the high level attained by the Turkomanians in the art of musical composition.

How did they preserve their ancient and lofty musical culture and from whom did they borrow it? As nomads, the Turkomanians had not that

ously pedestrian texts. Verdi's later works do not derive from German innovations, but from Verdi's earlier music. Puccini's later work reveals clearly his adherence to the purest Italian tradition.

Reformers have proved chiefly that insistence on plot and the requirements of literary forms leads to disaster. Action should be familiar or so obvious as to simulate familiarity. The slower pace of music makes the current statement of fact intolerable, since thought grasps the sequel before the music has proceeded even halfway through its superfluous length. Anything more exasperatingly tedious than Wagner's résumés of previous happenings is not easily conceivable.

If one wants to tell a story, the operatic form is the very latest that commands itself. Music in such a combination is reduced to a humiliating role. Interest concentrates on the story, and the presence of the music is remembered only when it stops, as the freeing of a neighboring cataract may hinder people from their sleep.

Evidently the sequence of set numbers, representing the lyric and the story, taken up by a rapid recitative dialogue, has not been superseded so far by a more suitable construction. Such attempts as Moussorgsky's, where "tableaux" replace the "numbers," and the thread is virtually dispensed with, strengthen this conviction by their rapid success.

Unless we are satisfied to exploit the obvious parodic possibilities, we must therefore look to the pre-reformation opera for the future. At least, we should avoid the fatal mistake of treating opera with a solemn seriousness unmitigated by its essential nature.

Glenn and Morris
Glenn's writing, as illustrated by his studies for the piano and his works for chamber-music ensemble, is severe in outline and solid in content; little expressive of laughter or of the lightness of touch, but full of brightness and moods of gentleness. A trio of his could hardly have been conceived by a European composer. It has not a sufficiently strict design to be Italian, it wants those sharp contrasts of grave and gay that ought to have been to German, and it lacks both the structural and the emotional subtleties that would be expected in something French. Is it, then, American, by reason of failing to be anything else?

Morris's writing, to judge by a violin sonata and a piano concerto, represents a new kind of thinking and buoyancy of temper. It may be said to stand for a man whose purpose is uncompromising and whose attitude is tolerant. The melodic material is rather individual, though more often than not it seems to have been absorbed from somewhere instead of having been actually originated. The message of the Morris work is an American one, particularly that in their sonority. Persuasion comes, then, from the undeniable quality of this speaker's facts, whereas it would come from another's manner of presentation. Which may mean that the sonata and the concerto wear an American look, at the same time, or may not; let prove or disprove who will.

Copland and Salsedo
Copland's writing, as far as made known in concert here, sums up the modern movement about as thoroughly as could be desired. It contains all the discoveries and inventions of Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and New York in the past 15 years. It employs advanced technical devices from everywhere. It should, in all reason, therefore, be an expression of internationalism. And yet, there are passages in the Copland scores that direct a listener's eye to the American scene. "The longer I live," says the title of one of his pieces, "the more I love America as do the pages of Roosevelt's 'Winning of the West'." The instrumental color might have been mixed by Stravinsky. But the picture

logize in civilian clothes in our big symphony orchestra, which have never been able to dispense with their uniforms, is a quality which which was the piece which shocked the municipal council. Everything is, indeed, a question of kind. If the Republican Guard was that day playing "Forest Murmurs," the futes and flutes would obviously have to play a more important part than the trombones.

The objection of our improvised musical professor is all the more upsetting as the woodwind has always been in France, a quality which which rivals pay homage. Elsewhere one may find string choirs more uniform and disciplined and brass more brilliant or velvety, but nowhere, even in the best German orchestras, an one find flutes, oboes, flutes and clarinets, particularly remarkable, the same sweetness, agility and richness. Everywhere else, these instruments are cruder, more "tart," and more nasal. It would, therefore, be a mistake to take the quality of the considered criticism, the virtuosity who so brilliantly assure this national superiority.

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Some American Composers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Sept. 1.—NATIONAL traits should doubtless be discoverable and plainly discernible in music that is composed in America and that is intended to be brought out by an American orchestra or chamber-music group. But just what an American trait, as distinguished from a German, French, Italian, Russian or British one, may be, who shall tell? Definition in such a case is very likely to get mixed up with feeling. In the end, it may be a matter of a majority. Wherefore a symphony or a quartet shall be accepted as possessing American characteristics, and as representing American thought and picturing American manners, if a large and influential number of listeners say so.

Take a few composers who have been writing this summer, wherever their studios may be, inland or on the shore, whether their windows must face the Atlantic or the Pacific breezes; composers that in whose works sooner or later are likely to be brought here, and to be performed by an orchestra in Carnegie Hall or by some small instrumental society at the Town Hall. Take, for instance, like Aurelio Giori, Harold Morris, Aaron Copland and Carlos Salzedo.

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Glenn's writing, as illustrated by his studies for the piano and his works for chamber-music ensemble, is severe in outline and solid in content; little expressive of laughter or of the lightness of touch, but full of brightness and moods of gentleness. A trio of his could hardly have been conceived by a European composer. It has not a sufficiently strict design to be Italian, it wants those sharp contrasts of grave and gay that ought to have been to German, and it lacks both the structural and the emotional subtleties that would be expected in something French. Is it, then, American, by reason of failing to be anything else?

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could have been painted only by an artist who went to school in the United States.

Carlos Salzedo's writing is that of a person sensitive beyond almost anybody else to the sound of plucked strings; hearing echoes and reverberations that are quick or too delicate for ordinary notice. It is that of a musician trained in the Paris Conservatory and is accordingly, in outward aspect, French. Salzedo's published pieces make a considerable shelf. To an American, they ought, perhaps, to give the impression of being outlandish stuff. Nevertheless, they were composed, save a few early works, on American soil. That being so, they may not be evidence of American sentiment as the songs of Stephen Foster; from the preludes for harp alone, of 1917, to the orchestral work for harp and brasses, of the summer of 1927.

Possibly the question as to na-

A Family Affair

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THE "Memoirs of Eugene Schumann," translated by Marie Busch (London: Heinemann, 10s. 6d.) will recall to some readers those old-fashioned photograph albums with their metal clasps at which, as children, we were allowed to look on wet afternoons, while an aunt or another elder related the family histories of forebears whose prim dresses and lockets, or flowing frockcoats, unpressed trousers and watch chains made their wearers incredibly remote. In fact the frontispiece to the Memoirs is a reproduction of a daguerotype taken in 1850 of Eugene's mother and father—Clara and Robert Schumann—seated with singular appropriateness for the period and occasion. With long dark locks Robert stands, elbow resting on a crutch, looking down admiringly at "Mother Clara," who is seated before a queer-looking little piano—by the way, has any woman before or since redoubtable Clara ever had so many great composers and famous players stand in her presence?

The Schumann quiver was a queer one. Besides the writer of these Memoirs, there were Marie, Elise, Julie, Emil, Ludwig, Ferdinand and Felix. But the reader who has looked at the family photograph and read the introduction: "The longer I live," says the title of one of his pieces, "the more I love America as do the pages of Roosevelt's 'Winning of the West'." The instrumental color might have been mixed by Stravinsky. But the picture

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tional traits must wait a long time for final answer. But meantime American composers are working with as much diligence as if the safety of the country depended on them. There is the New York school, to which belong the four just named; and there are, to devise arbitrary designations, the New England, the Virginia, the Lakes, and the California schools. If some of the most radical tone thinkers are found in the New York school, so are some of the most conservative. Edgar Varèse resides here too. A school that knows no camps and devotes itself to the cause of composition without partisanship is the Virginia, in which the principal figure is John Powell. For the good of New York and for his own good, Powell ought to carry on his labors here. He sticks, however, to his South Sea, and improves himself and brings himself up to the times in the mechanics of orchestration, if he located his studio here. But he likes Richmond. Powell is a deep thinker. His music makes less noise than the world would have him. He has heard his first counterpoint lesson and won his first operatic triumph, was always considered to be more of a symphonist than an opera composer, an opinion which perfectly agrees with that of Stendhal, who was such a great admirer of Rossini that it was impossible for him to appreciate justly the greatness of Mozart.

As a composer, from all these different appreciations of a musician about whom all ought to agree in that the world has never seen his like, the main problem before an intelligent hearer is whether "Don Giovanni" is a comic or a tragic opera.

Why It May Be Called Tragic
Everybody knows that Beethoven, though he certainly did not ignore the value of Mozart's work, could not quite approve of plots such as those of "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," which he found too frivolous. The composer of "Fidelio" could not but refuse to acknowledge the seriousness of "Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

On the other hand, if so many people are unanimous as to the seriousness of "Don Giovanni," it is not because of the serious nature of the plot, but because of the serious nature of the music. The music of "Don Giovanni" is a serious music, and it is this serious music that makes it a tragic opera.

Why It May Be Called Comic
But, alas, the spokesmen of Don Giovanni's tragedy have to put up with a hard fight against the fact that the serious nature of the music is the comic side of the often discussed opera. There is, first of all, that scoundrel Leporello, whose complexity in Don Giovanni's deeds is not sufficiently serious to make him a tragic figure. He is, besides, clever enough to support his noble patron by tricks which, though inspired by the latter, prove that his intelligence is at least equal to his task.

Lessons From Brahms
Eugene had lessons from him twice a week. With the inevitable scales and arpeggios he gave her special exercises, which she reproduces, for the thumb-thumb might well be described as rules of thumb. She tells us that although it was highly interesting, it was not always enjoyable to hear Brahms play his own compositions. A friend of the present writer who had his experience says that Brahms played as if all his fingers were thumbs.

Schumann's inordinate tendency to pictorialism and the literary in music was followed by his wife and family. Eugene once asked her mother if all music conveyed pictures to her. "Yes," was the reply, "and the older I grow, the more I am convinced that the pictures are real. But Eugene herself points out certain risks. A very talented pupil, 12 years old, played the "Papillons" so well that she was asked to write down the picture that each had suggested to her. Of No. 5, which she played with particular charm, she wrote: "In this piece an elderly woman is dancing by herself, and wishing that her dear defunct were alive and dancing with her."

One must close the pleasant and rather artless pages which conjure up a Germany that has gone, a Germany that many of the older English musicians still think of with genuine affection. But, it should again be said, the one who will most arouse the curiosity of the reader who reads not only on lines but between them, is "The Unconscious," as Schumann described her in 1831, when she was a little girl.

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The Two "Don Giovannis"

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Aug. 4.—IN PUTTING, as the title of my article, "The Two Don Giovannis," I am aware of being not quite exact; there are certainly more than two "Don Giovannis" existing in the world. For the protagonist of this Mozartian opera assumes so many masks that it would be hardly possible to mention them all. At least one should reckon with three "Don Giovannis."

For first of all, we have to distinguish between the German and the Italian "Don Giovanni"—though, to tell the truth, the Italians never cared much for any of the Mozart operas, which, in their opinion, were not written gratefully for the voice, the great composer not being so great as the rest of the world thought him to be. Mozart in Italy, where he learned his first counterpoint lesson and won his first operatic triumph, was always considered to be more of a symphonist than an opera composer, an opinion which perfectly agrees with that of Stendhal, who was such a great admirer of Rossini that it was impossible for him to appreciate justly the greatness of Mozart.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Earth and the Fulness Thereof

THERE is a myth that country delights are reserved for those who live among them, and that the city dweller's enjoyment thereof must, of necessity, be intermittent; as if, indeed, flowers were a stationary affair, and the city dweller the same, and the sweet unfoldment of the seasons only for those who will retire, more or less, from close contact with their fellows. Whereas nature buds and blooms vigorously everywhere all the year round, not confined by the limits of longitude and latitude, but sends a perpetual procession of embassies into all the haunts of men. In one way or another, there is a constant coming and going between mankind and the outdoor universe.

In an idle moment, it occurred to me to set down a record of a week's country contacts, a city dweller's calendar; and the result was so varied, and so abundant, that it may serve to wake others to the bounty which is, as it were, forever pursuing them and being cast down for their acceptance, and will prove that the city is no starved and airless place, hemmed in from the prodigal outpourings of nature's hand.

A week ago we drove through a series of parks until we reached a wood just beyond the city borders. Here was a stretch of common with fir trees and pines and magnificent oaks; a little stream meandered through the heather, and bracken rose up in a veritable forest, beneath whose ferny roof and through whose green-tinted aisles children could play hide and seek. A small niece and nephew could, and did, exercise their knowledge of camp lore by building a fire for the kettle, and later on, for the burning of the rubbish that always hangs about a picnic; water was running, clean and sweet, for the rinsing of dishes; and masses of heather and loosestrife were there for the picking. We cut some boughs and returned to fill two blue Chinese jars with pine branches, and the earthen pitcher in the fireplace with oak leaves.

Next day we dined with a friend in Hampstead and while the east roseate radiance over sulphurous clouds we walked on a close clipped lawn amongst blue and purple cornflowers, and great poppies, and masses of single pink, and montbretia rising from a welter of pas-

turnia. The rooms within were gay with admirable color schemes and we had been invited to carry off an armful for the honor of a city garden.

Then came a sultry August Sunday, but the city still breathed deep and cool. Beneath a canopy of leafage, we sat in green seclusion while the light stretched beyond and around us, over wide spaces of grass, and a thousand tree trunks ranged in avenues, or groves, made noble patterns. Country gardens have been known to go through arid periods in midsummer, but we gazed upon a wealth of potted and sweet John, and carnations, and inhaled a musty fragrance that was the very breath of summer. Here were orange veins and purple fringes and a hundred quaint devices of eyes, and rings, and striping and streaking, to enrich our fancy and carry away with us for refreshing remembrance.

We had a business appointment fifteen miles away on the following afternoon and were led through a white-paneled hall sitting-room onto a rustic veranda encircling the back part of the house, and shady with vines. From this we looked over lawns where grass grew high under the shade of the trees, and beds of old-fashioned rose trees and hollyhocks were set about in the distance. As we left, our hostess lifted three long-stemmed roses from a vase; they bore deep cups of perfume with stout buds and vigorous leaves, and when we came home their scent flowed out over the whole room.

They were a presage of what was awaiting us on the morrow. At eleven in the morning the bell rang and there was a friend's chauffeur, bearing a gigantic sheaf of every colored rose, and masses of sweet peas, gathered first thing with the dew on them, from Limpley Stoke, a hundred miles away. Now was our tiny white-walled sitting-room to know high festival, with the cream and white sweet peas on the honey-colored dulcettone, the orange and salmon blossoms on the low white bookshelves, mauve and purple on the daisies and silver tablecloth, orange and yellow roses in a riotous bouquet in the jar on a black pedestal, long-stemmed dark ones in a great glass oblong bowl of dim jade-green. Best of all, an overflow of multicolored flowers for a smaller home.

As if to sober us, from our forsaken herb garden in the New Forest, there came next day a solid sack of herbs, bundles of lavender, hyssop in bloom, green thyme and silver sage, vigorous mint, marjoram and Savory, each wrapped by itself. Now came fragrant hours of stripping leaves from stems and breaking odorous branches and setting them in airy piles on a dozen Chinese trays for drying, with a basket of herbs for a friend who also is exiled.

Thus far, the chronicle has been of actual contacts, but throughout the week the city had also woven its own particular pattern of beauty. A picture, "pale hibiscus," had come in at the closing day of an exhibition; Eden Philpott's "My Garden" had been enjoyed, and an idea had come for Vashetti's mourning veil from the picture and description of the Turkish Iris Sassana, appropriate names for someone in the palace of Shushan! So carried away were we by thought of its sable-silvered falls and standards, the violet and purple venation when seen against the light, the solemn leaviness, that we made a pilgrimage to Kew Gardens the next day to see if we could find it. But the iris was over. Once there, however, we found a multitude of delights. We discovered new wonders of the Orient, the flowers of India, China and Malaya, of Central Asia and Asia Minor, flowering in blue and purple and dull pinkish masses in the rock garden. Here was Androsace lanuginosa, grey rosettes of leaves with clusters of pinkish-white stars pierced by a deep crimson ring, rising in velvety paleness and precision. Rhododendron Repens sent a single delicate flower straight from the ground amidst a scattering of dry rhododendron foliage flat upon the dust.

After that we stayed awhile amongst the perfumed affluence of familiar flowers, pink phlox above the neat bouquets of lavender, buds and crimson and scarlet button and pom-pom dahlias lifting lusty heads between phlox and late delphiniums; yellow evening primroses and French and African and English marigolds, each with its own perfume, and finally, a leisurely wandering through countless beds of roses, each of its kind, so that one saw and understood the virtues and disadvantages of each name in the rose grove's catalog. The account of the form and perfume, singly and in mass.

Surely a brimming conclusion, a climax indeed, to our one week's calendar.

To Find the Right Word

Let me only find the right word! Surely it must be lying somewhere among the wreckage of all the plants and all the exultations poured out aloud since the first day when hope, the undying, came down to earth. It may be there, close by hand, and then there is that accent. Another difficulty. For who is going to tell whether the accent is right or wrong, till the word is shouted, and falls to be heard, perhaps, and goes downwind, leaving the world unmoved? Once upon a time there lived an emperor who was a sage and something of a literary man. He jotted down on ivory tablets thoughts, maxims, reflections, which chance has preserved for the edification of posterity. Among other sayings—I am quoting from memory—I remember this solemn admonition: "Let all thy words have the accent of the truth." The accent of heroic truth! This is very fine, but I am thinking that it is an easy matter for an austere emperor to jot down grandiose advice. Most of the working truths on this earth are humble, not heroic, and there have been times in the history of mankind when the accents of heroic truth have moved it to nothing but dejection.—From "A Familiar Preface," by JOSEPH CONRAD.



From the original illustration by Mrs. Allingham

Two Flat Irons

AS I looked there came down the hill a fine, large, sleek donkey, led by an old man-servant, and having on its back what is called a Spanish saddle, in which two little girls sat side by side, the whole party jogging quietly along at a foot's pace in the sunshine. I may say here that my experience of little girls had been almost entirely confined to my cousins, and that I was so overwhelmed and impressed by the loveliness of these two children, and by their quaint, queenly little ways, that time has not dimmed one line in the picture that they then made upon my mind. I can see them now as clearly as I saw them then, as I stood at the tinsmith's door in the High Street of Oxford—let me see, how many years ago? ("Never mind," says my wife, "go on with the story, my dear," and I go on.)

The child who looked the older, but was, as I afterward discovered, the younger of the two, was also the less pretty. And yet she had a sweet face, hair like spun gold, and neat, blue eyes with dark lashes. She wore a gray frock of some warm material, below which peeped her indoors dress of blue. The outer coat had a quaint cape like a coachman's, which was relieved by a broad white crimped collar and a white necktie. Her legs were cased in knitted gaiters of white wool, and her hands in the most comical miniatures of gloves. On her fairy head she wore a large bonnet of gray beaver, with a fringe of white hair, and a fringe of white hair. It was a "cap-front," adorned with little bunches of ribbon, and having a cap attached to it, the whole being put on separately before the bonnet. Little daughters, and to have less interest for my sons.) But it was her sister who shone on my young eyes like a fairy vision. She looked too delicate, too brilliant, too utterly lovely, for anywhere but in fairyland. She ought to have been kept in a glass case, like the loveliest of wax dolls. Her hair was the true flaxen, the very fairest of the fair. The purity and vividness of the tints of red and white in her face I have never seen equalled. Her eyes were of speedwell blue, and looked as if they were meant to be always more or less brimming with tears. To say the truth, her face had not half the character which gave force to that of the other little damsel, but a certain helplessness about it gave it a peculiar charm. She was dressed exactly like the other, with one exception: her bonnet was of white beaver, and she became it like a queen.

At the tinsmith's door they stopped, and the old man-servant, after unbuckling a strap, which loosely supported them in their saddle, lifted each little miss in turn to the ground. Once on the pavement, the little lady of the gray beaver shook herself out, and proceeded to straighten the disarranged overcoat of her companion, and then, taking her by the hand, the two clambered up the step into the shop. The tinsmith's shop boasted of two seats, and on to one of these the girl of the gray beaver with some difficulty climbed. The eyes of the other were fast filling with tears, when from her lofty perch the sister caught sight of the man-servant, who stood in the doorway, and she beck-

When I Come Back

When I come back from the southern countries, The austere terrible countries, Always the sense of England recurs As a wide greenness, a wash of bird-song. That contract as my heart folds round upon them. To one green branch where a whitethroat sits. They have their splendour, the southern countries, Of proud crags and peerless waters, Being the places where the Greeks have been. They have the kingly arts of landscape. It is the slight sweet arts they fall in, The singing bird and the branch green.—Louis Goldring, in "Sicilian Noon."

The Hidden Beauties of the Canyon

Entering the canyons of the San Gabriel, one is struck with the endearing quality of their charm. In a country which displays every sort of prettiness, and darts even to us monotonously as an element of beauty, as California does, it is surprising to find, cut in the solid granite wall, little dells all laced with fern and saxifrage and wild-swing, frail, flowery bells. Little streams come dashing down the runways with an elfin movement, with here and there a miniature fall, "singing like a bird," as Muir described it, between moss-encrusted banks.

Into the open mouths of such canyons have retreated the hosts of wild flowers that, once in the wet seasons, overspread all that country from San Bernardino to the sea; the white sage, most honeyful of all the sages, the poppies, gillias, cream cups, nemophilas which twenty-five years ago were common as meadow grass, as thick as the planted fields of alfalfa which have usurped them. Settlers who came into this country when the trail over the San Geronimo had not yet hardened between iron rails, tell of riding belly-deep for miles in wild oats and waving bloom. Where the rocky doors the floors are the San Fernando, toward Camulus, the yellow mustard reached its scriptural height, and the birds of the air built their nests in it.

Everywhere within the canyons, honeyful flowers abound, and up from the rocky doors the floors are stiff with chaparral. This characteristic growth which, seen from the open valley flooded by dry sun, appears as a mere scarred, a roughened lichen on the mountain wall, is a riot of manzanita, mahogany, ceanothus, cherry and black sage from ten to fifteen feet high, all but impassable. Elsewhere in the ranges to the north the chaparral is loose enough to admit fern and herbaceous plants carpeting the earth, but here the rigid, aply stems contend for the seaward side of the mountains mile and miles of this dense growth flow over the ranges, parted here and there by a knife-edge ridge, or by huge bosses of country rock, affording a great sweep to the eye over the valley, reaching far to seaward. From here the lower country shrinks to its proper proportion, a toy landscape planted with Noah's Ark trees and the noise of men is overlaid by the great swell of the Pacific which comes thundering in, lifting far and faint reverberations along the ranges.

From such high encampments the Indians would have seen Cambrillo's winged boats go by, and from them, all up the coast, ascended the pillars of smoke that attended the gallies of Francis Drake. Once within the portals of the canyon the granite walls sheer away from the sequestered parks of oak, madroña, and Douglas spruce. The trees are not thickly set here, as in the north, but admit of sunny space and murmurous bee pasture between their gracefully contrasting boles and a thousand bright feathered and scaled things unknown to the alpine of all redwood forests.—MARY AUSTIN, in "The Lands of the Sun."

Mid-Afternoon

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor
In my sun-baked strolling,
As I trod the burning dust before a
silent house,
Deep within the house, the clock
struck.

The clock struck like a sleepless
watch-dog
locked into the house in his master's
absence,
who hears the step of one passing.
Then window-curtain, flowers, room-
depth, shadows,
air, awake and looked at me, while
the sound
spread out into nothing in the hot
silence.

—From the German of WILHELM VON
SCHOLZ, translated by ROY TEMPLE
HOUSE.

Posters

There is something delightful,
quaint and consequently doubly in-
teresting about posters of travel. An
exhibition of them looks like a group
of lovely pictures in unusual color-
ings, which attract by a naive charm,
lifting them out of the category of
advertising, and making them as in-
teresting as a pamphlet on travel,
or a broadside, or a folder of furtive
or stray verse.

On one poster, advertising Vevey,
I believe, there is just a group of
French children, most happily trail-
ing across the space of the poster,
with such evident enjoyment in
marching, that if that expresses the
kind of place, Vevey is veritably like,
no added inducement in type, should
be necessary; for the poster is bare
of coaxing arguments, or any effort
to sell the charms of Vevey.

Interlaken is evidently best ex-
pressed by a picture, for the poster
presents one in a scene against snow-
capped mountains, with a tree in
delicate pink bloom, as of apple
blossoms.

Scotland is brought out by a deer
standing upon a rock against a
mellow sky of green and pale gray,
a most effective landscape effect.

Anyone who had never been to
Algeria, could not help but be im-
pressed by the tall figure with a very
white Eastern head-dress, and the
barefooted figure seated below, both
looking off to the Eastern towered
white buildings, wherein terra cotta
and blue much abound, and a sky
with azure surmounts the entire land-
scape.

Norway shows a profusion of trees,
some mountains and a quantity of
red and pink sky.

North Wales presents a lovely
waterscape, wherein much white is
seen, and a boat rests in the water
near a shore line. The Chateau d'Amboise shows an impressive set
of buildings, the chateau reflected in the
water.

At all these, mind, you are to look,
and choose by looking your place of
abode for the summer, or the season.
There is not a word of comment
or pleading, which, of course, is a
relief.

But of the many of the European
posters, one of the most delightful
is a long sheet, in the style of the
old English broadside, advertising
the English underground railways
system. The figures illustrating each
verse are highly colored, and the
verse has a reminiscence of the
rhythm of old nursery rhymes. It is
good quoting:

If you want to pay some calls
Or gaze upon St. Pauls;
When a-shopping you would go
From Ealing, Clapham, Edgware,
Bow;

Should you wish to know who's who
At the gardens of the zoo;

If you make a rendez-vous with her
At Waterloo,
At Hampstead, Edgware, at Kens-
ington or Kew,

If you're asked by Smith to dine,
Somewhere down the Hanslow line.

To church or chapel, concert hall
The pictures, theater or a ball—

In fact, wherever you are bound
Be sure to use the underground.

Spenser's Idealism

Spenser was a passionate idealist.
In his younger days, especially, he
saw most things as belonging to the
best in the best of all possible
worlds; and although later there was
a change, he never quite lost his
faith in the goodness of most things.
To idealize was natural to him, and
he lived at a time when men did not
mimic or grudge the expression of
their adorations, especially in the
realm of love and patriotism; a
truth which explains the extraordi-
nary influence of Elizabeth over her
people. The noblest dreams and
deeds of the manhood of the race
were given to their "great and most
glorious Virgin Queen alive."

She is the fount of grace and
chastity
Throughout the world, renowned far
and near,
My life, my liege, my Sovereign, my
dear,
Whose glory shineth as a morning-
star.

Naturally, a good deal of the assur-
ances of that worship was lip-
service; but Spenser was no lip-
servant. His faith in the Queen was
sincere. Even under the harsh dis-
appointments at the end, when he
had paid the price seemingly exacted
of all who dabble in Irish politics,
she remained to him a morning-
star, and he sang her praises where
easily he might have remained silent.
After Elizabeth, that other Majesty
—Nature. Spenser was in love with
loveliness, and realized the fullness
and richness of the beauty of Nature,

What the Lord Requires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prophet Micah in a few
words sets forth the demands of
the Lord as to what constitutes
right living. "What doth the Lord
require of thee," he inquires, "but to
do justly, and to love mercy, and to
walk humbly with thy God?" Con-
forming one's life to these require-
ments would so assuredly constitute
obedience to the divine will as to
justify careful examination of them.

What constitutes doing justly? No
words have set forth what it means
with greater clarity than the admo-
nition of Christ Jesus known as the
Golden Rule. His words, "Therefore
all things whatsoever ye would that
men should do to you, do ye even so
to them," constitute direction for
righteous living which, if adhered to,
followed in the letter and the spirit,
would lead all men in the paths of
righteousness. The Golden Rule fully
meets the demands for righteous
living.

Doing as one would be done by
insures unselfish service, honesty,
loving-kindness, in all our relation-
ships with our fellow-men. Who
does not desire that all men shall be
kindly disposed toward him? Who
does not greatly hope that all men
shall deal with him honestly? More-
over, who does not agree that the
good deeds which make a life most
Christianly must be done unselfishly,
without the ulterior purpose of re-
ward? The Golden Rule lived fully
meets the demands for the demon-
stration of righteousness in all our
daily experience.

To love mercy! Here is a quality
belonging to the requirements of
right living which bespeaks the
kindly affection of a good heart. The
love of mercy has place in the
sacred teachings of the Master.
"Blessed are the merciful: for they
shall obtain mercy," was his perfect
assurance of the reward for those
who are merciful, that is, who love
mercy.

To deal compassionately with
all our fellow-men is to reflect
divine grace, to manifest mercy.
Mercy bespeaks the manifestation of
love even toward those who may, in
their mistaken sense of brotherhood,
seem to treat us unfairly, even dis-
honestly, sinfully, or harshly. To be
merciful is to forgive even as we
would be forgiven. It fulfills the
requirement of the Lord's Prayer, "For-
give us our debts, as we forgive our
debtors." Surely unless we ourselves
forgive those who seem to trespass
against us, we have little reason to
expect that quality to be manifested
toward ourselves. Mercy begets
mercy, and is blessed in its own

colours and grace of the flowers,
the songs of the birds, the majesty
of trees; but yet his appreciation of
natural things has not the simple
exultation shown by Chaucer or
Shakespeare. To him the flowers
were rather ornaments decking his
garments than living things. He has
glowing passages as in "The
Shepherd's Calendar,"

Strove me the grounds with Daffa-
dowillies,
And Cowslips, and Kingcups, and
lovely Lilies.
The pretty Pansies,
And the Cheviotweave,
Shall match with the fayre flowre
Delice;

he can utter the usual phrases of
the merry Cuckoo, messenger of
"Spring," and admire the way in
which the "swallow sheres the liquid
sky"; but the thought comes inevit-
ably that his delight in the wonders
of the painted, windy world was
rather intellectual and artistic than
wrought by the emotions and through
love for them. He was so dreamy of
temperament, so easily lost in vision-
ary light, that stationary objects
tended to cease for him to pulse
with vitality, and became not so much
entities as the beautiful shadows of
things.

Beyond all other qualities—as
gentleness truly is—Spenser was a
great gentleman.
A gentle mind by gentle deeds is
known.
For a man by nothing is so well
bewrayed
As by his manners.

It is significant that his purpose in
writing the "Faerie Queene," as ex-
plained in the prefatory letter ad-
dressed to Sir Walter Raleigh, was
"to fashion a gentleman or noble
person in virtuous and gentle dis-
cipline," and that the liveliest and
poetically the best of his six com-
plete books, the last, is that in which
the knightly virtue is Courtesy. The
success of that book probably in part
was due to the ease and confidence
which had come with practice, as
well as to the encouragement derived
from fortunate publication earlier;
but also it resulted from the insight
of the poet, who knowing that man-
ners make the man saw . . . that,
in the phrase of a greater, the times
were out of joint, and man was
marred through his unmanliness. In-
stinctively, Spenser clung to the
safeguards of self-respect. He had
the pride, the courtesy, which can
tolerate cheerfully the nominal
superiority of others;

Loss is no shame, nor to be less than
foe;
But to be lesser than himself doth
mar.

—C. E. LAWRENCE, in "The Quarterly
Review."

Quatrain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Now katydid hide in this tangled
web,
Their harps resound in blossoms
silken green.
They use two words as confident as
any word is,
But yet keep hid what those words
mean.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRILL, JR.

kind. Shakespeare's beautiful words
are most appealing:

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from
heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice
bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him
that takes."

To walk humbly with God is the
greatest of all demands upon us: it
includes both of the preceding re-
quirements. For walking with God,
and in humility, we are bound to do
justly and to love mercy.—In short,
to manifest all the divine qualities
which belong to man as the son of
God. Walking with God is living in
obedience to His commands in every
particular. It is obedience to the
First Commandment. How can we
walk with God and fail to obey Him?

"Thou shalt have no other gods be-
fore me" is the imperative injunction
upon all who would walk with God
upon all who would walk with Him,
and love Him, unless we recognize
Him as the Infinite and only
presence, who is all good? To give
reality to some other superstitious
power and presence, to bow down to
some other seeming reality, would
be to deny God's omnipotence, and
therefore to violate the very first of
all His commandments. Surely such
a course is far from walking with
Him. To walk humbly with God is
to abide in the full recognition of His
infinite power. This recognition pre-
cludes the claiming of the slightest
power and glory of accomplishment
for oneself. Christ Jesus, the mighti-
est of men, was likewise the hum-
blest. In complete humility he re-
cognized God as the only power. "I
can of mine own self do nothing," he
declared; and again, "The Father
that dwelleth in me, he doeth the
works."

What an inspiring example of hu-
mility for us all is that of the Na-
zarene! Walking with God in true
humility, we do justly—deal justly—
with all. For only in loving recogni-
tion of His omnipotence do we walk
with Him. The love of good is like-
wise a necessary experience in con-
forming to His will. Hatred, harsh-
ness, resentment, malice, all unlike
good, have no place in the require-
ment which constitutes walking with
our heavenly Father.

In writing of Jesus' effective tri-
umph resulting from obedience to
God in walking with Him, Eddy
states in "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures" (p. 25): "By
his [Jesus'] obedience to God, he
demonstrated more spiritually than
all others the Principle of being.
Hence the force of his admonition,
'If ye love me, keep my command-
ments.' Jesus perfectly exemplified
the way in which mortals trium-
phantly walk in humility with God,
doing justly and loving mercy."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Tink-a-Belle Has Her Photograph Taken

By ROSE SAFFRON

DOROTHY ELEANOR and her mother were in the city. In the best spare room, which was always Dorothy Eleanor's and her mother's whenever they visited Grandpa's farm, Dorothy Eleanor was helping her mother to pack their trunk. While Mother was folding dresses, aprons and socks, Dorothy Eleanor slipped over to the window, where she stood looking out across the great meadow. And she was so quiet, standing there, thinking very hard, it seemed, that her mother just smiled to herself and went on packing the dresses and aprons and socks without Dorothy Eleanor's help.

And what was Dorothy Eleanor thinking about? She was thinking of the time when she had smilingly and happily said good-by to her little friends the morning she left the city to go to Grandpa's farm for the summer. And now she was getting ready to go back. Tomorrow she would see her little friends again and she would be expected to tell them all that had happened during the months she had been away. And there was so much to tell. So much had happened.

It had been such a happy, happy summer, with Tink-a-Belle for playfellow. And the happy weeks had flown away so quickly that Dorothy Eleanor felt that she had only just come back and was helping her mother to unpack instead of getting ready to go back and helping to pack the trunk again.

On the Train

And what should she tell her friends first? It was hard for Dorothy Eleanor to decide. "Well," she said to herself, "I could begin at the beginning, and make it like a story," was the thought.

Then she began to think of her journey on the train. She remembered how big and important she felt with a book on her lap, which she had tried so hard to read, but which lay on her lap neglected, because of the many, many interesting things that caught her attention, as the train hurried on. To Dorothy Eleanor it had seemed at the time that it was the train that was standing still, and the houses and fields and brooks and farms that were hurrying past. And she must not forget the kind old gentleman who had smiled to her and had asked her if she was enjoying her journey, as if she were quite big.

The next thing to tell was how Grandpa met them at the station. Dorothy Eleanor had spied Grandpa before the train had come to a full stop. She was to find out for herself, the buggy behind Flossie was very exciting indeed, for Grandpa had said that she was to watch out for Belle.

Who could Belle be? Dorothy Eleanor was curious and excited. But Grandpa would not give her even one hint. She was to find out for herself. So Dorothy Eleanor had kept her eyes wide open and had looked here, and had looked there, wondering who Belle could be, and if she would spy her before they reached the farm. Perhaps a kitten! But no! If Belle were a kitten Grandpa would not tell her to watch out for her on their way to the farmhouse. The kitten would, most likely, be napping on the veranda, or

back in the trunk, and then we shall put our heads together and think."

With a skip and a hop Dorothy Eleanor was at her mother's side. "I'll help," she began, and then her face clouded with dismay. "Why, it's all packed! I didn't help much. I'm sorry, Mother."

"But you did help, dear. Mother would not have packed the trunk so quickly if her little girl had not emptied the bureau drawers and carried the clothes from the closet. Now about Tink-a-Belle. Have you thought of a plan, dear?"

"Oh, dear!" Dorothy Eleanor remembered how she had sighed. "I must guess quickly, for we shall be at the farm-house very soon."

Still Grandpa would not help her. He only smiled. So Dorothy Eleanor sat up very straight, and let her eyes roam the meadow. Suddenly those searching blue eyes spied something. Yes, that must be it. Clapping her hands, she cried, "Oh, I know! I know!"

What she saw was a cunning cat, romping and frisking about Molly, the big brown and white cow. "Oh, that must be Belle! She wasn't here last year. And she must be Molly's child, for she looks just like her. O Grandpa, isn't she a darling!"

And Grandpa chuckled, and brought Flossie to a standstill so that Dorothy Eleanor could watch Belle a while. Then he said, "She is very gentle and will be a good playfellow for you while you are here."

And while they sat there in the buggy, watching the cat, a tink-a-tinkle sound floated to them as Belle frisked and capered about her mother.

"Why, she has a bell tied round her neck, hasn't she?" Dorothy Eleanor exclaimed. "And her name is Belle. She ought to be called Tink-a-Belle."

Like Mary's Lamb

Grandpa and Mother laughed at this, and agreed with Dorothy Eleanor that that name was more suitable. So Tink-a-Belle, the cat, was renamed, then and there, and that very day Dorothy Eleanor and Tink-a-Belle became fast friends. If Tink-a-Belle were a lamb and Dorothy Eleanor's name Mary, it would have been very easy to take them for Mary and her lamb, for wherever Dorothy Eleanor went, afterward, you could hear a tink-a-tinkle, and you knew immediately that Dorothy Eleanor was there with Tink-a-Belle.

Presently Dorothy Eleanor's thoughts flew back. "Oh, dear!" she sighed.

And Mother glanced up from the trunk she was packing. "What is it, dear?"

Dorothy Eleanor turned to her mother. "I was thinking of Tink-a-Belle."

"You think you'll miss her?" Dorothy Eleanor nodded her head. "Yes," she said. "But not only that. Mother, I won't be able to tell Elizabeth and Jane and Louise everything about her. And it will be so hard to describe her to them. Tink-a-Belle is so beautiful and cute. And if I should tell them that she is half brown and half white, they won't see her as I do. And I do want Elizabeth and Jane and Louise to see her as she really is. Don't you see, Mother?"

And Dorothy Eleanor's mother nodded her head. "Yes, dear, I understand," she said.

"Is there anything we can do about it, Mother dear?" Dorothy Eleanor eagerly asked.

"I am sure there is something we can do about that," said her mother. "Come and help me put this tray

Uncle George Gets His Camera

So down they went. And Grandpa and Grandpa and Uncle George thought the idea of photographing Tink-a-Belle with Dorothy Eleanor a very good one. After examining his camera, Uncle George said it was in good condition. Then the next thing to do was to get Tink-a-Belle to find a suitable spot on which to stand.

Quickly Dorothy Eleanor ran out to the meadow. And it was not necessary for Dorothy Eleanor to call Tink-a-Belle, for the minute Tink-a-Belle saw Dorothy Eleanor, she tink-a-tinkled over to her and nosed against her shoulder, as if to say, "Are you ready to romp with me?"

Dorothy Eleanor threw her arms about Tink-a-Belle's fat neck and kissed her on her white forehead. "O Tink-a-Belle, Tink-a-Belle! We are going to be photographed together! Then you will have me always, and I will have you always."

And Tink-a-Belle, feeling that something very important was about to happen, nodded her head and answered, "Moo—ooo!"

They Pose

Then very gently Dorothy Eleanor led Tink-a-Belle to where Uncle George stood, ready with his camera. And Tink-a-Belle, noticing the strange black object in Uncle George's hands, and Dorothy Eleanor's mother standing behind Uncle George, smiling at her and Dorothy Eleanor, wondered what it was all about. Tink-a-Belle looked up at Dorothy Eleanor, and asked, "Moo—ooo!"

And Dorothy Eleanor, who understood everything that Tink-a-Belle said, replied, "Uncle George is going to photograph us. It's all right, Tink-a-Belle, don't be afraid."

And with that, Tink-a-Belle looked at the camera out of the corner of one eye, and suddenly, she heard, "Click!"

And presently Dorothy Eleanor was hugging her and shouting, "It's all done! It's all done!"

And Tink-a-Belle flapped her tail, and moaned loudly, which in language means, "What fun! What fun!"

So a week later, after Elizabeth and Jane and Louise had heard much about Tink-a-Belle and were very eager to see what she looked like, Dorothy Eleanor received four photographs of Tink-a-Belle and herself from Uncle George. And after a talk with her mother, Dorothy Eleanor gave a photograph to each of her friends and kept one herself.

Kate enjoyed her dolls and books almost better than anything else.



The Photograph of Dorothy Eleanor and Tink-a-Belle.

The Doll's Dictionary

WHEN Kate Douglas Wiggin was a little girl her name was Kate Douglas Smith. She lived in Maine, near the Saco River—the same river which she wrote about so often in her books years afterward. Kate and her sister Nora liked to run out on the logs which were fastened into the banks of the river. And sometimes they went down the village road to the sawmill and watched the saw cut the great pine trees into slices.

Of course Kate could not play all the time, for her mother wanted the girls to learn to be good housekeepers. Kate and Nora helped with the housework and learned to make patchwork. They also had to oversee the long seams on sheets and must get a certain number of inches done on the seams every day. Kate also learned to cook and often made big-soup cakes. The family declared that no one could make it any better.

When the work was done Kate told stories to amuse her little brother Philip. He never could hear enough of her stories, but when she told them to him day after day she did not know that in later years her stories would be printed in books that would please boys and girls all over the world.

One of the sisters' home duties was to feed and water the hens. Nora and Kate named all the hens and taught them to come when they were called. Three chickens which were deserted by their mother hen they cared for very carefully and named them Priscilla, Miles Standish and John Alden. The chickens became so tame that the girls could pick them up and carry them under their arms.

Kate enjoyed her dolls and books almost better than anything else.

Her favorite doll was a twin of Nora's doll, except that Kate's doll had light hair while Nora's doll had brown hair. Kate made her doll a wonderful set of clothes and she made them so nicely that they are kept as good as new in the Maine summer home, even now. There was a nightgown with the neck and sleeves edged with taiting, and a school dress of brown gingham with a cape to match, and a morning wrapper of yellow cambric, trimmed with serpentine braid. One of the best dresses was a white lawn dress, with a low neck and short sleeves, covered with ruffles. To be worn with it there was a little black silk bib-apron trimmed with scarlet braid.

Always Reading

There was no library in that Maine village and few people owned books 60 years ago. Kate borrowed some books from a fortunate friend and she read every book in the family bookcase, even the dictionary! She was quite young when she read "The Scottish Chiefs," the "Swiss Family Robinson," several of Sir Walter Scott's books, the "Arabian Nights," some of Thackeray's books and many of Dickens's stories. She also read big books of poetry, a "fat, green Shakespeare in one volume," the "Life of P. T. Barnum," "Robinson Crusoe," and Webster's dictionary. The family took two papers and occasionally Kate read some adult magazine. It was a great day for her when the magazine "Our Young Folks" was published especially for children.

In these quiet evenings Kate's mother used to read aloud to the family. She changed the tones of her voice to suit the characters in the stories and this made the reading very interesting. After little Philip was put to bed, Kate and Nora sat in the hay window near the blossoming plants, and the doctor father settled himself comfortably by the fire. They all listened eagerly through the cosy, long hours while Mother Smith read aloud one of Dickens's books. The girls knew Dickens characters so well that they named their sled the "Artful Dodger," and the two dogs, "Pip" and "Poc-ket," and even the boat on the Lily pond was christened "The Little Emily."

Her First Book

Then, one day, Kate wrote her first book. She was fond of her dolls and enjoyed her books so it was only natural that her first book should be written for the education of all dolls and presented to "Nellie," her favorite paper doll. This was a Doll's dictionary, which is now perfectly good, though brown with age. It had 15 pages and was 14 inches square. The dedication read:

Nellie, from the Author, her Mother.

The name was clearly printed on the title-page as "Smith's Spelling and Definer," and on the other side of the page she printed, "Holla. Entering According to Act of Congress—1866."

On each page Kate printed two columns of words: first, those of one syllable and of the same ending, like "cart," "dart," "bell," "cell." Next came the pages of more difficult words as "brown," "frown" and then the two-syllable words like "cow-slip," "tea-cup," "cob-web" and many others.

All these were correctly spelled and neatly printed with accent marks. Further pages were filled with the definitions and had columns like "back-hill," "hoast-shore," "blue-col." Lastly were these big words, such

as "indolent," "ocillate" and "quintessence." The book ended with a six-line verse that Nellie was expected to memorize.

The Doll's Dictionary has been carefully treasured for years, for after that first book Kate grew up to be a kindergarten teacher, still writing and telling stories of children, and then became the author of books for both adults and children which brought so much cheer and happiness to people that they have gone all over the world and been printed in several languages. L. L. R.

Who Wants a Hammock?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

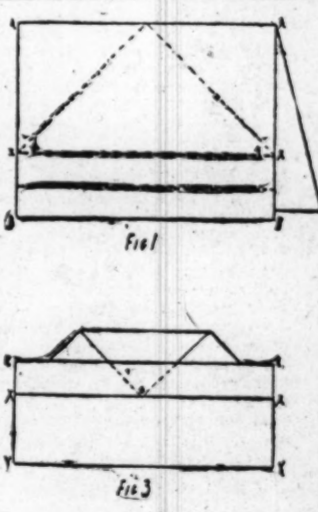
Do you want a hammock—
A nice new hammock.
A pink and blue hammock.
To hang upon a tree?

Oh, I have a hammock—
A nice, big new one.
A pink and blue one.
Swinging on a tree.
It's quite a fine hammock.
But it's so use to me.

For if I play in it,
For even half a minute,
I can't stay in it;
I fall out, you see!

If you want a hammock—
A nice new hammock.
A pink and blue hammock.
To hang upon a tree,
And you'll come and get it,
I dare say I'll let it.
Go very cheaply,
For it's no use to me!

Alfred I. Tooker.



Something to Make

The Mechanic's Cap

This is a very practical cap, and can be used on many occasions. It is very light and can easily be made the correct size, so as to fit the head properly.

Use a two-page leaf from a newspaper, or some wrapping paper the same size.

Figure 1 shows the paper doubled, and the locations of the folds. Fold the corners in, bring AX down to XX.

Figure 2 shows the paper doubled, and the locations of the folds. Fold BB to XX, Fig. 2.

Bring point O down to line XX, and put edge CC over it, hinging on XX, Fig. 3.

Turn model over, and fold sides in according to size required. Fig. 4 shows one side folded in. Now fold the lower piece YY, hinging on line XX, upward and tuck it in band of cap E.

Fig. 5 shows cap complete, and if the paper is strong, and is folded carefully, you will have a very durable cap.

The Secret Land

The House in the Meadow

HATTIE and Nellie and their cousins Jack and Tommy had played in Grandfather North's great hillside pasture all summer. Every witch-hazel clump had been a circus or a gypsy tent, and every wild cherry thicket a Sherwood forest.

But it was not until one day in the middle of the summer that Jack had lifted a low, spreading bough on the edge of the woods, and cried, "Tommy! Girls! I've found an old road!"

The others came running. There it was, curling through the cool green dusk up among the huge tree trunks, grass-grown, rocky, even half covered with brush in places; but it was a road beyond all doubt.

The Curiosity Road

"Let's follow and see where it leads," said Mattie.

The children felt very queer indeed as they stole along the forest way. It was almost, the girls whispered, like pursuing a secret path back into years gone by. The boys were kept busy following the road which seemed determined to elude them. Once it disappeared in a little glade of swamp grass. They circled the grass, and on one edge found a

Something to Make

Homemade Weaving Supplies

We were far from kindergarten supplies of any description. The main amusements were hiking, swimming, berrying, and games played on the beach with the other children. On rainy days there seemed to be nothing to do. The cottage had been rented furnished and no toys had been brought along. In the accessible stores the games and toys were too expensive to warrant purchasing.

So a thick pad of cheap paper was purchased and several boxes of different kinds of crayons. These provided ample entertainment for several shut-in periods, such as free-hand drawing or coloring free-hand cutouts. After a time even these lost their charm.

With the scissors and paper, cutting nothing in particular, the idea came of making weaving supplies for mats. A sheet of paper was first folded in the middle, all edges even. Then beginning at the folded edge, long strips were cut toward the opposite or parallel edges to the folded edge, to within an inch of the edges. When the paper was unfolded it made an excellent foundation for weaving.

Next, we needed something to weave with. Long strips of paper were then cut from another sheet of paper of the same size, the strips running in an opposite direction from the direction in which the strips had been cut. This made the strips of paper which were cut off the same length as the space into which they were woven.

At first plain mats were woven; later designs were colored in. As we became more ambitious the strips were varied in size and width, thus making unusual and often grotesque as well as artistic designs and showing great ingenuity and originality.

Muffin, a Terrier

Muffin is a prize English bull terrier, all white, with one black eye. She is very popular wherever she goes because she has such a gentle disposition and is so full of play. She allows other dogs, cats and sometimes chickens (when she goes to the country), to eat from her trough of food when she is having her dinner, and is actually willing to share her bones with her acquaintances.

Muffin loves to visit the boys and girls in a hospital near her home. She is a privileged character as it

stretch of half-sunken logs laid together side by side.

"I think," explained Tommy "this is what Grandfather North calls a corduroy road. He said there were lots of them when he was a boy."

After that the road was not hard to follow, but it kept climbing all the time and the trees grew larger and closer together. Suddenly it all broke away; and the children shouted in astonishment as they came out into a sunny little meadow.

Hanging protectively over one side was a great ledge of rock; but on all other sides thick woods clustered close. A little brook flowed through the meadow; and the road they were following crossed that and disappeared under a low clump of apple trees. Among these the children glimpsed something like a mossy bit of roof. It was plain that people had once lived here.

The Deserted House

As they crossed the brook, the children caught sight of a huge boulder with a broad, flat top in the midst of the apple trees—a wonderful place for a playhouse. Beyond that was a house, nicely shaded by twisty old trees, and with its tiny porch and open cellar, a most unusual sight.

The house was very small and very old; but it had such an air of snug well-being that the children were sure it must once have been an important house.

"Supposing," said Jack, as he looked up and down the meadow, "supposing we call this our 'Secret Land' and visit it every week?"

Everybody agreed at once; and practical Nellie added, "Things are never explored, you know, until some time after they have been discovered. America wasn't. If we don't go home to dinner now, we'll be late and keep Grandmother North waiting. Tomorrow we can come back and explore and settle our new territory."

With wistful backward looks at the windows, which seemed to blink at them like wise, wide eyes, the four turned away and crossed the meadow; then on down the Second Road with that happy feeling inside that everybody has at something very nice just newly discovered.

((To Be Continued))

How Mickey Learned to Take a Bath

A True Story

Mickey is a beautiful little canary that lives in a pretty, brass cage set in a bright sunny window. He is named "Mickey" because he is a lovely bronze-green color; not the bright yellow that you always think of when you hear about a canary. He has a little bit of yellow way down underneath his body, and a patch of bright orange on his breast that looks like a tiny cravat. With black stripes on his back, and white tips on his tail and wings, he is indeed a very handsome bird.

A Burst of Song

From early morning until dark, Mickey sings nearly all the time to tell everyone how happy he is, and that they can be happy too. And he is a friendly little fellow. He likes very much to have people come near his cage to talk to him. He answers with such a joyous burst of song that everyone feels well repaid for having said, "How do you do?" to Mickey.

But there was one thing that Mickey did not like to do. He would never take a bath! What do you think of that? This, of course, would never do. But how could he be taught to take a bath? His mistress tried in many ways to teach him to do this. She even sprinkled him with water like she did the clothes to dampen them before ironing.

The New Tub

Then, one day, she got a different kind of bathtub for him. It was a very thick, shallow, oval dish with a smooth rounded edge that he could perch on quite securely. He was not a bit afraid to get on it. At first he began to put his bill into the water, and pretty soon he tried to put his whole head in and throw the water over him. This was fine so long as he could hold firmly to the edge of the tub, but when he started to slip, he would instantly fly to the perch. He went along in this way for quite a long time, and then what do you think happened? One day, while he was trying to throw the water over him, he slipped off of the edge of his tub right down into the water! It happened so quickly that he was very much surprised. He just stood in the tub with his bill wide open, and his eyes blinking very fast, as if to say, "Well, did you ever?"

He looked so very funny that his mistress had to laugh at him.

Mickey found out then that water would not hurt him, and he soon learned to walk into his tub and splash water all over him. Now he loves to take a bath, and if his mistress forgets sometimes to give it to him, he calls and calls until she remembers.

Answer to "Guess Who" Puzzle

Did you guess that the little girl who appeared in our Aug. 29 was—Milly-Molly-Mandy?

Our Thought Garden

An entertaining and instructive game for children. Through it, the children learn that he has a garden of thoughts in his mind. He has a garden of flowers to cut out, a vase for each flower and card, box of crayons, the story of Betty's Thought Garden; all in a colorful box which serves as the garden. Price \$2.25, postpaid.

OUR THOUGHT POSTCARD BOX, 539 West 122nd St., New York City

Edna Howe

The Mail Bag

Lompoc, Calif.
Dear Editor:
I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. My mother gets the Monitor. I like Snubs and Waddies very much. I would like to hear from Milly-Molly-Mandy again, from
Adelaide F.

Santa Monica, Calif.
Dear Editor:
I am a boy 10 years old. I love the Diary of Snubs. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was three. I would like to correspond with someone my own age.
Bobby G.

P. S.—I think this is the first letter from Santa Monica. Is it?
[Bobby, maybe by this time you have noticed a letter from Santa Monica—in the Aug. 1 issue.—Ed.]

Dallas, Texas
Dear Editor:
Not seeing many letters in the Mail Bag from Texas I thought I would write in and let you know how I enjoy the Mail Bag and the stories on The Young Folks Page.

I would like to correspond with some girl about my age. I am 10 years old.

I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for five years.

Montgomery, Ala.
Dear Editor:
I enjoy reading the Mail Bag very much and I have made two lovely correspondents through it. I am 13 years old, and would like to exchange stamps with others.

I have been a Christian Scientist all my life. This is my second letter to the Mail Bag.
Eloise P.

Pickering, Ont.
Dear Editor:
I like the Monitor very much. I think the Sunset Stories are good. Waddies and Snubs are too.

I have a dear little baby sister whose name is Clara. She has dark hair and pretty eyes. I am nine years old and would like to hear from some little girl my own age from U. S. A.
Ruth F.

Sacramento, Calif.
Dear Editor:
I have lived in four states. The states are Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and California. I am 8 years old. I lived on a farm 5 years. I have taken care of chickens and ducks.

I like to read about Snubs and Waddies. They are very funny, I

would like to receive letters from girls of my age.
Marvel G.

Salem, Ore.
Dear Editor:
I love Snubs and Waddies very much and I make books of them. And I love to read Milly-Molly-Mandy very much.

I am 8 years old and my name is Doris.

Sheffield, England
Dear Editor:
I am very interested with the Mail Bag and should love to correspond with a girl in Scotland. I am ten years old and would like to have a girl just the same age. My mother likes me to read the Monitor, which I look forward to every week.

Florence M.

Tokyo, Japan
Dear Editor:
I come to teacher's house to learn my English lessons. Saturday my teacher gave me a reading lesson from The Christian Science Monitor. It was a play about Flowers and Vegetables. It was a nice story. I never read such a nice story in a Japanese newspaper. I hope you will print a story like that again.

I am a Japanese boy and I am eleven years old.

[Thank you for your letter, Akira. We are glad to receive one from Japan.—Ed.]

Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Editor:
I have been reading the Mail Bag. I enjoy it very much. I am eight years old. I would like to correspond with someone my age in the State of California.

Elizabeth G.

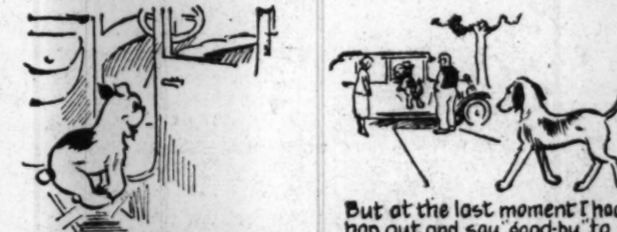
Haverhill, Mass.
Dear Editor:
May I join the Mail Bag? I have been reading "From Two O'clock Till Four," and enjoy it very much. I can hardly wait for Mondays and Thursdays to come I enjoy the Children's Page and Our Young Folks Page so much.

I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. I had a party and the children enjoyed giving Snubs a tail very much. But I think they judged wrong as to where the tail ought to be as he had a few tails on his nose, one on his ear, and a very few anywhere near where his tail ought to be.

I should like to correspond with a girl my own age.

Ann X.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



When it came time for us to start home today I was the first one in the automobile.



It seemed awful to have to leave him and I finally asked him to go home with me—he can have a barrel of fun together in the city.



He probably would have gone with me too if it hadn't been for Uncle George, who seemed to think he couldn't get along without him.

So we had to part—but Uncle George is a pretty nice boss and I'm almost sure he'll let Jerry come and visit me sometime!

Art News and Comment

How Nature, Impresses Me Through Water Color Medium

By W. A. HOFSTETTER

WATER color, one of the oldest methods of expression in painting, is not as fully appreciated as it should be. Although it is gradually attracting greater interest year by year, it has not as yet generally reached that high plane to which I think it is rightly entitled. It is a medium by means of which the artist can express his ideas and portray his subject frankly and directly—a medium which allows him to bring out and make evident the beauties which nature everywhere hides away in all their spontaneous freshness. Many large cities now have water color clubs or societies which, through their efforts, are creating a greater field of appreciation for this medium, in spite of the fact that most of our galleries possess no permanent showing of water colors whereby the public could become better acquainted with this method of painting, relying solely upon their yearly exhibitions.

Landscape painting is largely a matter of sentiment—some prefer one aspect of the day, some another. I take pleasure in painting in the bright, harmonious light of midday. To me, it is more emotional, though the mystery of the evenings veiled in vapor or the cool and moist grace of early morning as the sun rises, gradually painting nature with its bright array of colors, is also beautiful, but at midday the battle is on—it is stupendous. The woodlands especially appeal to me. Here are to be found the giants of life, their sturdy trunks rising high in the sky as though they seek to know their simple strength and stand in quiet dignity, and to be alone with these stalwart warriors, to study their moods and constant changes, is a history of life—a drama. You see and feel their struggle to live; some, battle-scarred but still holding their post, have weathered many storms and could tell many tales; others, still in their youth, are bowed. Some are bathed in happiness, some in tragedy, and others again are full of contentment.

It is this play of emotions which guides me and which I feel I try to express in my work, for the woodlands and the landscape reflect the same expressions, the same emotions that all sentient beings possess. The portrait painter allows his subject to inspire him, the musician of expression guided his hand, and so it is with nature. It is not the way one paints, or what technique one uses, for a studied technique robs the artist of his true emotions, enforces him to the academic and destroys the unexpected, but it is this strange mingling of nature with its inspiring truths which guides the artist's hand, and I find water color a very strong and plastic medium for this purpose—a medium with which the artist can rapidly and deftly transcribe his impressions of the scene before him.

Take, for instance, a bright sunny day. How I wish the layman could see this brilliancy, these hidden treasures, these gems of color that exist in a tree alone. All the colors of the spectrum are to be found. I am stupefied. I become frantic as I paint. Only by massing the lights and shadows and by keeping the wash absolutely pure can I even approximately render what I see and feel in endeavoring to record this brilliant, this dazzling light, and I seldom seem to have pigments bright or pure enough to watch the vivid flickerings of nature. A criticism some time ago in a Philadelphia newspaper called me a "white paper in insistent flickerings" appears again in the typical series of woodland sketches by Hofstetter—overseen with color paprika. Why is the artist not better understood?

People are apt to say, "I never saw anything like this in nature," because they will not allow themselves to see it. Or again, "Isn't this beautiful," without realizing that its beauty lies in its mystery of its beauty. Indeed they see, but without conscious appreciation of the fact, but the artist, through study, acquires the power to penetrate this mystery and discover these hidden, though often misunderstood, charms that make anything so white as beautiful. It is here that nature is right, artistically—the color is intense and speaks the truth in strong assertion, and the artist takes the liberty to pry into the wonderful secrets which nature has so carefully hidden from the general public who enjoy its beauties. Whistler found them in the mysterious twilight and Turner in his glorious sunsets.

I have no intention of trying to explain my method of working. Brush technique is far from my thoughts as I paint. Though the brush-work is important and must be put on with a sure and unflinching touch, one cannot be too conscious of it. Water color is a medium alone in that it demands an absolute knowledge of the subject. The artist must possess the surety and ability to paint what he sees and feels. There is no back door, for you cannot alter after placing your brush stroke upon the paper. If the painting is not satisfactory it must be done over again, for to attempt to change a water color would be to take away its decision, its brilliancy, its charm and purity, all qualities it should possess when finished. I have painted a subject over and over again before I was satisfied with it.

Water color, when painted in pure clean washes, to me has no equal as a medium of expression in depicting the beauties of nature. I find it gives that wonderful transparency to the lights, without in any way losing the solidity of nature. I have done most of my painting in a part of the country that is wild, along the Mullica River in southern New Jersey, where the large pine forests and hidden lakes of somber-lined cedar water still remain rich in romance and present a picture of rugged nature in all its glory. There, in the solitude of the glorious woods, unmarred as yet by the onward march of civiliza-



"The Sentinel." From a Water Color by W. A. Hofstetter

Notes on the Inness Collection

Chicago, Aug. 29

There is a tendency nowadays to feel that the only right thing is the new thing, and hence the old thing must be worthless and outworn. This is being applied to art as well as to clothing, food and amusements by thoughtless people in search of new sensations. Last month's art productions are hopelessly antiquated, and one must be able to prattle the name of some new art movement as a substitute for intelligent conversation, when one pauses long enough for conversation of any kind. One's senses are to be tickled or irritated, but the idea of aesthetic satisfaction and contentment seems to be "old hat" too.

What is one to seek in a picture? Does this modern "spirit of unrest" of which too much has been written and too much believed pursue us even into the picture galleries?

A clear statement of fact may perhaps be rather surprising. There is no doubt that the most popular of all the galleries at the Art Institute is that which contains the Edward Butler Collection of the works of George Inness, the American landscape painter who passed away in 1894. There are many thousands of visitors each week, some of whom have come from all the different quarters of the globe, and a large proportion of them are seeking new artistic sensations, but whether there are many visitors or few, some are almost sure to be found in the lines of the collection with the appearance of having been there a long time, or of intending to remain a long time, and there is always a peaceful and satisfied look upon their faces.

There is nothing new about the Inness collection. We have known for over a quarter of a century that he was the "founder of the American School of Landscape Painting," and anyone who has ever looked at pictures to any extent is very familiar with his work. It nevertheless continues to please and to satisfy, and there is not a single element in it which can be called "modern" in the silly, restricted sense in which the word is now used. In the first place something is represented, and there is no doubt as to what it is. What a shallow person he must have been in the eyes of some of our extreme modernists though still (and clear) waters run deep.

I am reminded of a story about Browning, who, reading a notice on the Browning Society was in progress, decided to attend it. He sat quietly at the back of the hall while several excited partisans discussed the virtues of the poet, and then he claimed must be hidden deep beneath some of his verses. Finally the poet himself, unrecognized by the members, mildly ventured to suggest that the perfectly obvious meaning of the lines was the corner of a room. He was promptly shouted to scorn. The members knew better.

There is no doubt then, that when Inness painted a landscape, he meant a landscape, and nothing cryptic and obscure. He was an individualist and an idealist of almost fanatical intensity, and yet it never occurred

wonderful guide, continually leading you on and on, showing you her wealth of riches, baring her inmost secrets to those who wish to love and paint her.

I should like to voice an earnest plea for a better understanding of water color. Every large city should have its permanent collection, showing the history of the art from the works of the older painters up to the present day, and thereby giving the general public an opportunity, which at present is lacking, to see and to feel the power of this wonderful medium.

The Politics of Painting

Ten Years at the Tate Gallery

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Aug. 13

There are parties in painting as in politics. In every civilized country where art flourishes you will find today an Extreme Right, a Center Party and an Extreme Left of artistic theory and practice. The Right Wing is composed of artists who adhere rigidly to the traditions of the past and look with distrust and distrust on what they call "new-fangled" ideas. The Center, which probably includes the greatest number, consists of artists who, while they retain a genuine respect for traditions, are yet persuaded that a moderate amount of progress is a good and desirable thing. The Left Wing is a heterogeneous body whose members are distinguished by their common pursuit of novelty. Here are the experimentalists, tireless in invention, seeking ever to enlarge the boundaries of their art, and it is to their contemporaries much of their work appears to be extravagant and eccentric, some of them may win through and be accepted as masters by another generation.

Now it is the business of a good critic to belong to no party but to be fair and appreciative toward what is being done. That is why painters, who are almost necessarily must belong to one party or another, are rarely good critics; and similarly the ideal museum director is a person who belongs to no artistic party but is just toward all.

As our experience lengthens out we discover not only how much good there is in all parties but also how the parties themselves—while maintaining their relative positions—are subject to changes and alterations. The Left Wing of one generation may become the Center of the next and may even merge into the Right Wing in a remote future. Less than a generation ago impressionist painting was a development of the Left, but today the impressionists are generally counted among the stalwarts of the Center.

Nothing is more difficult for the director of a gallery of modern art than to steer his barge safely between the Scylla of old fogeydom and the Charybdis of anarchical modernism, for even in adopting a middle course and pinning his hopes on the Center he is exposed to attack on

both sides from members of the Right and Left wings.

It is partly as a reply to criticisms that the trustees of the Milbank section of the National Gallery—commonly known as the Tate Gallery from the name of its founder (Sir Henry Tate)—have just issued an illustrated booklet entitled "A Record of Ten Years, 1917-1927." There is a further reason for this publication than the desire to justify the additions to the collection made during the past 10 years.

Up to 1917 the Tate Gallery at Milbank was under the control of the same board of trustees as the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. Naturally the board meetings were preoccupied with the concerns of the latter institution, and the Tate Gallery could only attend these meetings by special invitation. It became increasingly evident that the same board of trustees could not deal satisfactorily with the affairs of both galleries, and in March, 1917, the Treasury authorized the establishment of a separate board for the Tate Gallery. At the same time the keeper, Charles Alken, was promoted to be director of the Tate Gallery and the trustees of the National Gallery were reduced to a purely advisory position. The present publication, therefore, is a justification of the new policy of a new board as well as an effective presentation of the principal works which have been added to the national collection.

All fair-minded visitors will agree. I think that the Tate Gallery today contains not only a larger, but a much more interesting and more varied representative collection than it did at the beginning of the century. No national institution can expect to escape criticism. In the old days long ago the younger painters used to sneer at the Tate Gallery and describe its contents as deplorably dull and old-fashioned. It was full of anecdotal pictures of the Victorian era, and the more vigorous young art of the '90s was for long excluded from its portals. To-day it is the older painters who are given to protesting that the Tate Gallery is going too far in accepting the work of young artists with very modern tendencies. But the board has a good case for being generous toward the young and progressive artists it has just stated in this "Record":

"Even if a few pictures by contemporary artists are bought, which the verdict of posterity does not endorse, the loss is negligible, compared with the gain. It is a small price to pay for the place of opportunities missed when prices were small."

Surely that is the first thing that those responsible for the conduct of a gallery of modern art should guard against. To miss opportunities is to fail. It is better to fish with a wide net and catch one or two doubtful sprats than to lose a prize. The generous policy is the wise policy, both as regards finance and art patronage.

There was a time when Whistler's "Old Battersea Bridge" could have been bought for 200 guineas or less. In 1915 it cost 200 to secure this masterpiece for the British nation. In 1910 the Contemporary Art Society acquired Augustus John's "Smiling Woman" for £250 from a private buyer who had paid £60 for it. This work was given by the Society to the Tate Gallery in 1917. But it cost Sir Joseph Duveen thousands of pounds in 1925 when he generously presented to the gallery the same artist's picture of "Madame Turgot."

During the past 10 years the Tate Gallery has had a pitifully small sum to spend on purchases. It has at its disposal only £276 annually, and secondarily a grant-in-aid derived from profits on postcards and other publications—which brought in about £400 last year but should increase. Yet with this scanty income the board has managed to secure such important works as Millais' "Christ in the House of His Parents," Rossetti's "Dr. Johnson at the Mitre," Sisley's "Bridge at St. Ives," as well as good works by Aubrey Beardsley, Conder, William Blake, Joseph Crawhall, Lucien Pissarro, W. Rothenstein, William Steer,

Alfred Stevens, Ethel Walker, Henry Tonks, Boris Anrep, and sculpture by Havard Thomas and Carl Milles. With Poynter, John and Duncan Grant also among the artists whose work has been bought, the trustees can certainly claim that, so far as their means allowed, they have purchased impartially from the Right, Center and Left.

Indeed, the great increase in the collection that has been registered since 1918 could never have been realized but for the abundant generosity of individuals, notably Sir Joseph Duveen and Samuel Courtauld, and the steady support of such bodies as the National Art Collections Fund and the Contemporary Art Society. It is the last in particular that has been most courageous in its patronage of the Left Wing of modern art, and to this society principally we owe the presence in the Tate Gallery of works by Jacob Epstein, Charles Ginner, Spencer Gore, Henry Lamb, Paul Nash, Stanley Spencer, Ethelbert White and other artists identified with the "modern movement."

Not one penny of public money has been spent in securing the works of these artists for the nation, so that all the most capacious critic can do to reproach the trustees for accepting them as gifts! But as the Contemporary Art Society has been proved to be right in the past about Augustus John, so in the future it may become clear that it was equally far-sighted in securing the early works by artists not at first appreciated as they deserved to be.

Indeed, the Tate Gallery today is a very fair presentation of the painting and sculpture now being practiced by the Right, Center and Left of British art, and if there are still a few disgruntled folk—well, their criticisms pretty well cancel each other out. For, as the "Record" points out, criticisms of the effect that interesting developments in painting are not being adequately represented, and, on the other hand, that dangerous modern experiments are being encouraged, would seem to indicate that a discreet via media is being pursued.

"A Record of Ten Years, 1917-1927." National Gallery, Milbank, London, 2s. 6d.

Theatrical Notes

Walter Hampden and his company have begun rehearsals of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," the play with which Mr. Hampden will open his fifth consecutive New York season and his third at Hampden's Theater. The cast includes Ernest Ross, Cecil Karp, C. Nordstrom, Hammond, Dallas Anderson, William H. Sams, P. J. Kelly, Mabel Moore and Marie Adels. Mr. Hampden is directing the play.

William De Mille, now associate producer of the Frazar Theatre, will return to direction to make "Rip Van Winkle" in which Rudolph Schildkraut will play the title rôle. The adaptation of the story has been made by Clara Beranger.

Conrad Nagel signed a contract last week with Warner Bros., thus providing for his services in two pictures. The first will be "The Girl From Chicago," which will be started soon, with Ray Enright directing. Following this, Mr. Nagel again will appear with May McAvoy in a picture temporarily entitled "If I Were Single."

Charles Vein won the popular prize at the Lyceum Art Association exhibition, receiving the largest number of votes in the total of 2863 ballots for his sketch, "The Parsonage." Mr. Vein was unable to accept, as he had provided the money for the prize, so it went to the runner-up, Guy Wiggins.

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On Painting What One Sees

THE layman always watches with interest the artist at work on a street corner or in a field. Often the layman is puzzled at what he sees on the canvas and wonders why the artist seems to be depicting the scene in front of him in such a way that it is little like the original.

There are many reasons why the artist should and does transcribe and transform his model to evolve a picture. A study or a sketch such as a student would execute looks as much like the original as the student can make it. When completed, however, the layman is able to recognize its location; he is quite pleased, and thinks the study a veritable picture.

Now a picture is a very different thing. One thing it is not and that is a photographic copy. It comes from the heart of the artist and he brings what he knows and what he dreams and what he sees into a union that has a lasting quality of beauty. Nature is always his model and inspiration, but he must know himself as a painter for no reason except that it is sympathetic, others are being encouraged, would seem to indicate that a discreet via media is being pursued.

Another thing that worries the layman is the artist's method of procedure. Some painters tone their canvases with a purple or a brown except that it is sympathetic, others work on a dead white ground, while some proceed on the gray surface put out by the manufacturers. About Inness gave his canvas a coat of Indian red which, strange as it may seem, produced a luscious quality in his greens. One painter may boldly block in his theme, quickly covering all his canvas, while another may draw more or less carefully and only outlines his picture, which he finishes in the studio. Many landscape men work almost entirely indoors. One artist I know never paints his picture on the scene. He makes two notes—one a careful pencil drawing, the other a dashing color sketch which to the average person would be wholly unintelligible but to the painter it tells the whole story.

An artist was once preparing to paint a street in the last glow of the sun. The foreground lay in shadow while the gilding sun blazed at the end of the street and played about the peaks of the taller houses in the middle distance. His experience had taught him that the whites would turn to gold and the shadows to violet. As the effect lasted only 20 minutes, he prepared his palette a half hour earlier and placed experimental dashes of pigment on his picture.

Of course, the man who boldly raises his easel on a street corner expects people to comment, but the speculative remarks of the various bystanders were hard to bear. At last, when the sun was about to sink and the artist was using all his skill to transfuse the fleeting effect, a man came along who said: "Will you please explain to me just why you paint that so golden." "Because that's the way it appears to me," "Well, then," inquired the man, "will

you tell me to which school I should send my very talented little daughter?" And the layman is still wondering why the artist did not reply. Another painter from the West came to New England to work during the summer. He pitched his easel in a field and was laying in a glorious picture when the interested landowner was heard to remark, "By heck! You come all this way to paint and what you paint isn't there at all." It was just a case of the artist's trained eye being able to see what the farmer's eye could not behold which brings us to the oft-repeated story of Turner.

"Oh," said a woman to Turner, "I never see skies as you paint them." "No madame," replied Turner, "but don't you wish you did?" I. K.

Homer Saint-Gaudens on Carnegie International

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of the arts at Carnegie Institute, has returned from his trip to Europe in search of paintings for the Twenty-sixth International which opens in Pittsburgh in October.

"Art must occupy the same place in Italy's present greatness as it did in the past," said Mussolini to Saint-Gaudens in Rome. "Contemporary Italian art must reflect and make a permanent record of the Italy of today for future generations. The Carnegie International is a means of fostering an understanding of our art in other countries. This exhibition promotes international unity."

Mr. Saint-Gaudens, in explaining and describing the aims of the Carnegie International, said, "Away back in the fifteenth century somebody found out that colors mixed with oil and applied to canvas or wood were capable of setting forth, in the finest technique, the noblest sentiments that men can put down in visual form. 'Never once since then has any single nation possessed the craft of painting to the exclusion of others. But each nation has expressed itself according to its own bias, and rightfully so.'"

"So we are trying to Pittsburgh to say, 'Here is what the skillful modern groups of the various countries are doing today; Augustus John, for example, in England, or Karpinski in Poland. In fact, in the foreign section there is not a man who lacks an outstanding reputation in at least one considerable group of his own country, like Zuloaga of Spain, for example. With the exception of a few of the younger generation who will come in through the American committee on admission it is a show of achievement and not of experiment.'"

In this present Carnegie exhibition you will see, perhaps as never before, how youth is recognized today. For nearly half our exhibition is devoted to works of men who have not yet turned 40, a tribute to the young idea in all lands. There are about 14 countries represented. On the assumption that each land splits itself into five cliques, there are probably about 70 aspects of art shown by about 300 paintings, or four or five paintings to an aspect. "After all, what is interesting in life is the expression of so many diverse personalities, life viewed by many pairs of eyes which see the same things in such different ways."

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HAMMARLUND
ROBERTS NEW
HI-Q ANNOUNCEDThree Stages Tuned R. F.
and Complete Shielding
Features of Set

By LESLIE G. BILES

One of the most alluring features of home construction of radio receivers is the possibility of constant improvement. Advance information which has been received indicates that manufacturers will offer improved designs in almost every item of apparatus to be used; and in addition to that, they will make possible more perfect synchronization of the component parts so that the well-up to the standard of the best quality manufactured receivers.

The trend of popular demand is for a set of parts from which a custom-built receiver something on the order of the best factory-made models may be built. It must have simplified tuning controls—a definite reflection of women's influence in the design of radio receivers.

The set should be completely shielded to prevent interaction between stations and prevent pick-up of speech or music in the earphones. A means of controlling oscillation is highly desirable, provided it is accomplished by sacrificing amplification on the lower frequencies.

The new set should be equal or constant over the entire broadcast band. Although faithful reproduction of speech or music is of prime importance, there are other features of tone quality.

Incidentally, to thousands of fans, the question of reception from far distant stations is just as important today as it ever was. For them it has an irresistible attraction, and they will be.

For the purpose of providing a concrete illustration of the trend of improvement which will be found in Hammarlund-Roberts HI-Q receiver, we have chosen a short description of the new model which will be introduced to the public during the week of the Radio World's Fair.

In the first place, a clever method of neutralization, another signal arrangement is that it offers to the home constructor a list of standard parts which have been carefully chosen so as to make a finished product which would give the greatest advantage of forward thought on the part of the engineers who designed the circuit.

A question which is frequently asked about the set is the meaning of the name HI-Q. The designers of the set claim that this symbol means "high ratio of reactance to resistance," with resultant high amplification. However, many people thought of the name as meaning "high quality." This double meaning was accidental, but nevertheless accurately descriptive of the finished product.

This set is really a one-control receiver, although there are four controls on the front panel. The

unique involved in radio-casting music dramas, hailed as a leading exponent of this particular form of entertainment, is the particular form of educational, theatrical and musical connections for the Gimbel station. He says, "I am now busily engaged in organizing several new troupes of actors, and am making arrangements with Morris Geat, with whom I was associated for many years prior to the time when I became director of WGBS. We plan to include a great number of other European artists, as well as other theatrical casts during the coming season."

Station WJBT of Chicago, one of the most famous in the country, has inaugurated a unique program feature consisting of a course of voice lessons under the direction of Motte Legler Junkin, a well-known soprano and singing teacher of Chicago. This feature goes on at 5:40, Chicago time, and has been met with great enthusiasm by the Chicago audience. As Metta K. Legler has been heard from coast to coast, as well as in foreign countries, being of Swiss descent, she has been called "the Swiss voice."

Being of Swiss descent, she has been called "the Swiss voice." She has been heard from coast to coast, as well as in foreign countries, being of Swiss descent, she has been called "the Swiss voice."

One of WTIC's most popular features is the weekly program of Commercial Trust Anvillers. They more than round out the hour with their pleasant music. This orchestra of unusually capable musicians will be heard in another dance program on WTIC, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 7:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

Interviewed in his office at Station WGBS, Dudley Packman, director of the station, admitted that he has extensive plans for Fall programming. Mr. Packman, who is widely known as an originator of the tech-

RADIO

Top View of New Hi-Q

This Photograph Gives the Layout of the New Hammarlund Roberts Receiver. It is Quite Professional Looking, Yet Has Been Worked Out in Kit Form So That It May Be Built With Little Difficulty by the Ordinary Fan.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WZL, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

6:30 p. m.—Baseball, weather.

6:30 Jack Morey's orchestra.

7:15 Charles Miller, pianist.

7:30 Baseball; "Bert" Lowe and his orchestra.

8:30 WJZ, NBC feature.

8:30 Pep Ensemble Club, assisted by Muriel G. Blanchard, coloratura soprano.

10:30 "Bert" Lowe and his orchestra.

10:30 Weather; baseball.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (580)

6:30 p. m.—Baseball, weather.

6:30 Chaplain Colonial dinner dance.

6:55 Correct time, 10.

7:30 Chaplain Colonial dinner dance—Junior Riflemen.

7:35 Baseball; weather.

7:50 The Lady of the Ivory.

8:30 James C. Biller, reader; Gertrude Garrison, mezzo-soprano.

8:30 Cantor Weinman and choir.

9:00 Popular selections by Irving Berlin and Rose Golden.

9:40 Vocal and piano solos by Carl Moore and Billy Payne.

10:30 News.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (670)

6:30 p. m.—News.

6:30 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria, concert.

6:45 Jack Morey and his orchestra.

7:15 Charles Miller and his orchestra.

7:30 Highway bulletin.

7:45 "Lucky" Lamplough and "Eddie" Crocker, musical comedy "Peggy Ann."

7:50 WEAF, musical comedy "Peggy Ann."

8:05 "Smiling the Air."

8:10 Jack Morey and his orchestra.

8:30 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Riddout.

WBZ and WZL, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, Unitarian Church, Boston.

7:30 WJZ, "Rox's Story."

7:35 Baseball; weather.

7:50 Musical program, Springfield.

8:30 WJZ, concert ensemble.

8:35 "Lucky" Lamplough and "Eddie" Crocker, musical comedy "Peggy Ann."

8:45 WEAF, "Peggy Ann" musical comedy.

8:50 "Smiling the Air."

9:05 WEAF, "Peggy Ann" musical comedy.

9:10 "Smiling the Air."

9:15 Keith's Radio Review.

10:15 News.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (670)

6:30 p. m.—WEAF, Crosby Moscow Highway bulletin.

6:45 Highway bulletin.

7:00 Newspaper talk.

7:10 WEAF, Maj. Edward Bowes and his wife, Capt. F. J. F. F.

7:15 WEAF, Maj. Edward Bowes and his wife, Capt. F. J. F. F.

7:20 WEAF, Maj. Edward Bowes and his wife, Capt. F. J. F. F.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

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at the Church of Christ, Scientist, at 8 p. m.,

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IF ANY one outstanding point in aviation progress needs to be chosen, the unanimous opinion of every authority on the subject would probably be "More and better airports." Wholesale quotations to the effect are available, starting with the Lindbergh and continuing right on down through the present list of aviation celebrities.

The United States has not been slow to respond and great activity is taking place all over the country in an effort to establish good airports. Municipal governments, chambers of commerce, Kiwanis, etc., all realize the tremendous value to their community of a good airport and are in most instances doing their utmost to promote good landing fields.

A municipality which does not have a first class airport in the very near future will face the same limitations in growth and development that the towns with poor railroad facilities are facing. The best part of this is that the air, within reason, avoids practically all of the obstacles that prevent transportation developments along other lines.

A city may be difficult to reach by water. The inland cities of course, with the exception of those on lakes, rivers and canals, have no water transportation facilities. It costs a lot of money to lay tracks into a town for railroad travel and perhaps the amount of traffic will not justify the expense. Good highways are also very expensive and motor transportation is rapidly taking the last few years, is hardly fast enough to suit modern travel needs.

The answer lies in the air. Air reaches everywhere. There are no front maintenance expenses. No travel. Air transportation is so flexible that fast, efficient service can be supplied to any point regardless of the size of the traffic. This, of course, the airplane has brought about. The airplane has brought about a revolution in travel. The time between points is now about two-thirds in most circumstances.

This wonderful transportation service is waiting, ready for the taking. Good ships are not manufactured by the airplane. Air navigation aids in the way of beacons and lights as well as the new radio beacons in the whole air service.

Progress in the Churches

Good Will and Industry

The church should continually emphasize "the application of the teachings of Jesus in every industrial situation" was the keynote of the Labor Day Message recently issued by the Federal Council of Churches. The message was prepared by the committee on the church and social service in accordance with its annual practice of calling attention to the "common moral issues to which both labor and religion are committed."

The message records special satisfaction in the increasing cooperation between management and labor in many industrial concerns. "The spirit of good will," the statement declares, "expressed in the forms of industrial co-operation, advancing management and men and eliminating the human and material wastes of conflict."

Gift of Former Royal Residence

"Fridhem" (The Home of Peace), in the island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea, at one time the residence of a member of the Swedish royal family, has been turned over to the National Alliance of the Young Men's companying the gift is a sum of \$5,000 to cover expenses of necessary repairs and alterations, and Y. M. C. A. members and friends have contributed a considerable sum toward the furnishings and equipment of "Fridhem."

It will be used as a summer home for Y. M. C. A. members and as a conference center for the National Alliance and other organizations.

Detrol's Pioneer Baptist Church

The pioneer Baptist Church of Detroit is preparing to celebrate in October the hundredth anniversary of its founding. Having received its charter in 1827, the congregation at that time comprising 10 members, is now one of the largest in the city.

In 18

THREE SWIMMERS ABANDON CHANNEL

lish Woman Attempt Swim

CAPE GRIS-NEZ, Sept. 3 (AP)—The 12-year-old New York twins, the Misses Phyllis and Bernice Zittenfeld, who started from here at 11:43 o'clock last night in an attempt to swim the

hours after swimming froze the water at 4:30 a. m., and she was followed by Miss Lorrain Marriott, the British swimmer, who was forced to abandon an attempt at yesterday. She entered the water at 11:50.

Phyllis Zittenfels was the first to be taken from the water. Her sister, who was at the time, continued to make progress steadily, but her mother urged her to abandon the attempt after her sister had been taken aboard a tug. She did so.

As dawn approached, the wind increased and the sea, which had been calm, began to roughen. The women were rescued by a cutter and the boat was towed to a pier.

so cold that Miss Lora Marriott of England, who swims under the name of "Jane Darwin," also abandoned her attempt.

LABOR REPORTS.

ON INDIAN MILLS

Lancashire Delegates Praise
Conduct of Sheng, but

Criticize Workers

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Lancashire representatives on the International Textile Factory Workers Association, who recently toured India, has thrown considerable light on the conditions obtaining in the Indian textile mill industry. The mill owners of Bombay expressed their gratification at the delegation's conclusions.

The praise accorded to the Indian mill industry for possessing buildings, machinery, and labor-saving devices of a type that compare favorably with those of Lancashire, and for undertaking operatives' welfare work, which in Lancashire is a

and other bodies, is indeed welcomed. And that portion of the report in which the delegates comment on the inefficiency and the lack of skill and stability on the part of the Indian worker is indorsed.

The Lancashire delegates declare that despite wholesome conditions, both of work inside the mills and of life outside, the workers do not give a good return for their wages. The requisite standard of efficiency, it is pointed out, can only be brought about as a result of education among the workers.

While the mill owners warmly welcome the general conclusions arrived at by the delegates, labor leaders are disposed to regard them as based on insufficient knowledge of Indian conditions. The charge of inefficiency is repudiated by N. M. Joshi, Labor Representative in the Legislative Assembly. He states that, before a comparison could be made between labor in India and Lancashire, these conditions must be known.

snuff, benches or workers should be exchanged between the mills of the two countries and put to work under their respective conditions. From his experience of Indian workers in American factories, Mr. Joshi is clear that in a Lancashire mill, the Indian would easily equal the native. On the other hand, the Lancashire worker in an Indian mill, getting the same wages, would fare much worse than the Indian did.

TROOPS AT MEXICAN MINES

States Embassy has received a message from the American consulate at Guadalajara, saying that federal troops arrived Thursday at all three Amparo mines, located at different camps in the State of Jalisco, for the protection of American and British persons and property during the strike among employees.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	86	58	.606
Millwaukee	84	58	.592
Toledo	81	59	.579
St. Paul	77	65	.542
Minneapolis	78	68	.542
Indianapolis	69	80	.429
Louisville	51	90	.362

RESULTS FRIDAY
Toledo 10, Milwaukee 9.
Milwaukee 11, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 9, Indianapolis 4.

CREW TO KEEP IN TRAINING
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Winners in

United States championships at Wyandotte, Mich., the senior four-oared shell of the Pennsylvania Barge Club will be kept in light training all fall and next spring for the 1928 Olympic trials. The crew is stroked by C. G. Karle, with J. H. Miller No. 2, E. H. Fayer No. 2, J. W. Stokely bow, and Edward Jennings as coxswain.

POLO OFFICIALS ARRIVE
NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Viscount Cowdray, president of the polo committee, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania to see the Intercollegiate polo tournament which will start next Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Cowdray, and by the chairman of the Hurlingham Club.

WESTON WINS IN SEMINALS
WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 3 (P)—Weston, lacrosse champions of Eastern Canada, defeated the Argonauts of Western Canada yesterday afternoon to advance into the semifinals of the Dominion lacrosse championship. Weston advanced by defeating the Argonauts in the first contest of an elimination series by 1 to 0.

MURPHY RETAINS TITLE
MAPLEWOLD, N. H., Sept. 2.—E. B. Murphy, Charles River C. C., is again golf champion of the White Mountains by virtue of his victory at the Mount Washington Golf and Country Club tournament. Porterchester, N. Y., one of the medalists, was defeated by Murphy in the final invitation golf tournament, over the

Parole Board Ends Publicity for Names of Probationers

New York Commissioner Holds Men Should Have Better Opportunities for New Start—Thorough Investigations Precede Releases

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK.—In order that they might be able to get a new start without embarrassment to themselves or their families, the names of prisoners placed on parole by the New York State Parole Board will not be made public hereafter, according to an announcement made by Dr. Raymond F. C. Kiehn, Commissioner of Correction, who is the new head of the parole board.

"In general," he said, "publicity is unsatisfactory. These men should have an opportunity to make good. They are under supervision for their conduct and demeanor, which must stand a check-up. There is no advantage in having it broadcast that any particular fellow is released. Some cases, however, may be handled differently, especially cases that have received general attention from the press."

District Attorney Consulted
"Before any man is considered for parole the district attorney and the committing judge are advised and they have an opportunity to express their opinion. The report of the probation officer is considered and, if other persons are involved, their opinions are considered. But before any man is released a field investigator is sent out to learn these opinions. There is no secrecy about it, and while there may be a notion that these cases receive only a cursory examination, the fact is that they receive a most thorough investigation."

"In regard to first offenders, we have an arbitrary ruling that all prisoners must serve at least one year. About 75 per cent of these first offenders with indeterminate sentences are released at the time of their first application. The remainder are released later, some not until they have served their maximum sentences."

Only First Offenders
"The system of parole is generally misunderstood and the parole board is criticized unjustly. Cases are cited in which the board has no jurisdiction. The board has jurisdiction only over cases of indeterminate sentence and first offenders, who cannot be released before the expiration of the minimum sentence imposed by the committing judge with allowance, of course, for good behavior."

"Other prisoners, who include definite sentence men and second offenders, may apply to the Commutation Board within the prison for release before the expiration of their sentence, and if this board approves, it makes its recommendation to the Governor, who signs the commutation."

DRASTIC REFORMS SOUGHT IN LEBANON
BEIRUT (Special Correspondence).—Far-reaching parliamentary changes are foreshadowed in proposals made by the President of the Republic of Lebanon. After consultation with M. Ponsot, the French High Commissioner, the President conferred with the Prime Minister, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and with members of the Senate, with a view to achieving greater centralization and smoothness in the parliamentary machinery.

The President seems to be of the opinion that one Chamber would serve the needs of the fledgling Republic, and that in its initial stages the President should have the authority to dissolve Parliament. He has also indicated that it would make for more and for less authority if the Cabinet were responsible to Parliament as a body, and not each Minister separately, as the case is at present.

General Classified
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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET
MIAMI, FLA.—2 and 4-room furnished apartments; residential section; easily accessible to commercial district. Call 212-1000. Owner, 444 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED
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LOS ANGELES—Ashton Arms and Traymore Apt. 517-522 So. Rampart, Wilshire District. Beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, air conditioning, centrally located. Call 212-1000. Owner, 444 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NIRVANA APARTMENTS—Expressing beauty and service; unique, spacious, exquisitely furnished; only the most exacting standards. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. GL 2192.

SAN FRANCISCO—Paramount Apts., 571 Geary St., Near Taylor—2 and 3-room furnished and unfurnished, weekly or monthly, with garage, maid service if desired.

WE HAVE parties owing ground exceptionally well located, willing to erect a 50 to 200-room hotel building. Call 212-1000. LUTHER T. MAYO, Inc., BUILDERS SINCE 1912, Black Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET
WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House. Centrally located for tourists; parties reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

HELP WANTED
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REPRESENTATIVE in every city and town, especially those in California, to sell greeting cards. Excellent opportunity, attractive designs; postage paid. Liberal commission; prompt payment. Call 212-1000. LUTHER T. MAYO, Inc., BUILDERS SINCE 1912, Black Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
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3 Avenue de l'Opera
FLORENCE—Tel. 23-406
11 Via Magenta
PHILADELPHIA—Tel. 5186
602 Pine Bldg.
CHICAGO—Tel. 5186
1438 McCormick Bldg., Tel. 5186
CLEVELAND—Tel. 7699
1508 Union Trust Bldg.
DETROIT—Tel. Cadillac 5005
442 Book Bldg.
KANSAS CITY—Tel. Victor 3702
706 Commerce Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO—Tel. 5025
425 Market St.
LOS ANGELES—Tel. Trinity 7240
437 Van Ness Bldg.
SEATTLE—Tel. Main 3004
350 Skidmore Bldg.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Tel. 5025
1023 N. W. 4th Bldg.
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

CONTRIBUTION from F. S. Newton, Kan., tells a story of rapid advancement based on honesty which was first displayed by a stranger in Newton's path. As he walked along he met two young women who, too, were in a hurry to work, but who would welcome this addition to their little apartment. He went far out of his way to deliver it.

J. S. P. of Oakland, Calif., shares with readers of the Sunday an experience of a young man hurrying to business, who could not go on until he had first made some disposition of a bedraggled little white kitten he found in his path. As he walked along he met two young women who, too, were in a hurry to work, but who would welcome this addition to their little apartment. He went far out of his way to deliver it.

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

CANADA'S EMPTY SPACES
London Daily Telegraph: The Prime Minister's speeches on his Canadian tour have reflected the surprise and admiration which every observant and thoughtful traveler must feel on his first visit to this Dominion. Speaking at Calgary, he naturally contrasted the happy and healthy life of the western prairies with that of the townsmen in this congested little island. Naturally, too, he contrasted Canada's urgent need of population with our difficulty in finding employment for our surplus workers. "I want to bring the empty spaces and the willing hands together," he said, and the phrase will be remembered. This problem of transferring the surplus population from Great Britain to Canada and the other Dominions has never yet been faced with sufficient vigor and determination, but the Prime Minister has brought it to the front.

Washington Evening Star: The world now moves so rapidly and the public is so open attentive to new interests that it requires no more than 24 hours to make ancient history.

TERPSICHOEAN ART
Philadelphia Inquirer: "Good dancing or none" is announced as the war cry of the Dancing Masters' Association. This is a worthy purpose, provided the distinction between good dancing and bad can be accurately drawn. To the eyes of an older generation, accustomed to such graceful dances as the waltz, the modern steps seem ugly.

Nashville Banner: Colonel Lindbergh's flight demonstrated the progress of aviation admirably, and also proved what a terrible condition poetry is in.

THE "AERIAL AGE"
Atlanta Journal: The purpose of the American Express Company to establish, within a week or so, an airplane service of its own between New York and San Francisco is companion news to the announcement that the Boston & Maine railroad is looking into the feasibility of reinforcing its lines with air transport auxiliaries. When corporations of their consequence take to flying, then has the aerial age begun.

THE MONITOR READER

1. On what auspicious theatrical occasion was Portia "haunted in a bathrobe"?—*Home Forum.*
2. Where are the Spiral Tunnels?—*Among the Railroads.*
3. How has music disciplined some of the wails of Russia?—*Educational.*
4. Why may we be indifferent to a predicted gasoline shortage for the year 2000?—*World's Press.*
5. How may a phonograph be rejuvenated as to tone and range?—*Radio.*
6. What alluring improvements may call forth a "code of street car manners"?—*Editorial.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL: "One-half of our taxes goes to maintain society in peace and the other half to destroy society in times of war."
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER: "The English are the only people in the world who are self-critical so that other people can hear them."
DEAN INGE: "Things never turn out either so well or so badly as they ought to be by strict logic."
PHILIP GUEDELLA: "Very nearly everything in history very nearly did not happen."

A Thought for Today

We cannot improve the world faster than we improve ourselves.—*Creighton*

In Lighter Vein

HARD TO BELIEVE
Sign in a restaurant: "Pie like mother used to make, 3 cents. Pie like mother tried to make, 10 cents."—*Flamingo.*



NEW YORK TO PARIS
"What amazes me is not that they spanned the Atlantic, but that they have been able to cross the boulevard."
BEING EXACT
Lawyer: "When the incident occurred, how far away were you?"
Witness: "Forty-to' feet and nine inches."
Lawyer: "Come, now, stop this nonsense."
Witness: "Boss, Ah knew some lawyer would ask that question, so Ah measured it."

FRUITFUL FLIPPANCY
Jimmy: "Isn't this apple a peach?"
Johnny: "Yeah—a pippin."
THE ONLY REASON
"May I borrow your new slicker, Betty?"
"Surely! But why all this formality of asking permission?"
"Oh, I can't find it."

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The French Political Outlook

FRANCE is entering upon the critical period of the general elections. It may seem early to consider the political problems which will be presented to the public in May, 1928, when the present deputies and other candidates will ask for the confidence of the people. But in France, as in other democratic countries, the coming event of the elections casts long shadows before. It has indeed been remarked, with some justice, that one unfortunate effect of the parliamentary system—which nobody, however, dreams of changing—is that at least one year out of every four is somewhat distorted by purely electoral considerations.

The French deputies are elected for four years. The first year is spent in settling down. The fermentation of the polls does not immediately cease, and newcomers take some time to learn their business. There follow two years, which are normally more or less fruitful. Then comes the fourth year, with its party calculations and its maneuvers for position. Thus there is a sense in which it may truly be said that only two years out of four are really effective years. In France, after 1924, the fermentation lasted for a particularly long time, and though, after the first year, the parliamentarians endeavored to "find" themselves, they did not succeed in doing so until two years had elapsed. The third year, however, was extraordinarily fruitful. Now comes the fourth, which is disturbed by the preparation of the appeal to the country. The parliamentary difficulty of making the most of the allotted time is not, of course, peculiar to France, and these observations apply in part to all countries which possess a modern system of government.

Owing to the changes in the method of voting, the candidates are especially active. At the last election they ran on "tickets" in large electoral areas. They had no personal constituencies. Now France has reverted to uninominal constituencies, and each candidate has to search for a locality of his own, and make himself known to its inhabitants. Therefore, the parliamentary vacation this summer has not allowed the deputies any respite. On the contrary, it has furnished them with the possibility of meeting their prospective electors.

None of them can dogmatically state his chances of election. He may be familiar with the district, but he cannot tell precisely what are the sentiments of the residents toward himself. The change has been from large and therefore impersonal areas, to small and therefore personal communities.

On the whole, the necessity in which the deputies find themselves of making up to their constituents will tend toward the continuance of the Poincaré Government. The deputies will not wish to add unknown factors to unknown factors. They will prefer to leave matters as they are in the Chamber of Deputies, and to take no risks of a political upheaval. It would be far too hazardous to attempt to prophesy about the course of events in such a politically unstable country as France; but the probabilities are that the deputies will consider it wise to devote their attention undividedly to their new constituencies, and permit the Cabinet to carry on undisturbed.

This is an excellent prospect, for it is essential to the financial prosperity of France that there should be comparative calm, and that M. Poincaré should proceed with his experiment unmolested by undue criticism. Another eight months of governmental tranquillity should place the franc in an unassailable position. There may be turmoil in the country, but there should not be turmoil in the Palais-Bourbon.

It is, indeed, hoped that the results of next year's elections will be such as to permit a further prolongation of methods which have proved their worth. Every day the proposal of a union of Moderates with Radicals gains ground; and the best political observers see signs of a Central Party which will eliminate the extremists on both sides. France has suffered, first from one set of extremists, and then from another set of extremists. Now there is a general desire to join forces, to effect at last, after thirteen troubled years, the restoration of France, which has need of internal and external peace.

A Need and an Opportunity

THAT internal tranquillity is a vitally important prerequisite for any country aspiring to be classed as a useful and constructive member of the family of nations, goes almost without saying. With peace and order the understood need of the Central American republics, it follows as a natural corollary that, in proportion as these necessary conditions are fully established in that part of the Western Hemisphere, progress and national development will build up countries where nature has bestowed her bounty in such full measure.

Whether it is Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador or Honduras, both above the soil and below undeveloped wealth still awaits the hour when a fuller opportunity will arrive for unquestioned yields. It is, of course, true that for the better utilization of Central America's natural resources, capital must be forthcoming. And the response will be exactly in the corresponding degree that investment of foreign money finds the proper security.

When it comes to what Central America can give in return for confidence in the countries and their people, Honduras offers a good example. A canal across Central America may still be considerably in the future, but there is no doubt that the Hondurans, as well as their neighbors, are looking forward to the time when such a waterway will link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Further railroad facilities are planned as facilitating exports of the Central American products of soil and mines. Altogether, the prospects are wholly bright for that part of America.

It is to the hidden wealth of Honduras that attention is likely to be directed most largely in coming years. In a number of sections of

the country almost every variety of quartz is found. In 1879 an opal was extracted which brought 2000 pesos in the United States. Marble of almost every shade lies close at hand, while coal and copper and iron ore deposits are plentiful.

It is, therefore, for the Hondurans themselves to determine to what an extent their country is to benefit from the initiative which to a great degree must come from without. And as with this Republic, so with its neighbors, including Nicaragua. Selfish ambitions should not be made to interfere with progress. It is apparent that Central Americans are learning this by degrees, and are shaping their political course accordingly, for the greater good of all concerned.

The Diffusion of Prosperity

THE reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, just made public in Washington, show that the income tax from corporations during 1927 exceeded similar income taxes during the year previous by more than \$200,000,000. It is true that there was an increase of one-half of 1 per cent in the rate of this tax, but that did not account for the tremendous increase registered in collections. From the figures here offered it may be assumed that the net corporate incomes for 1926 must have represented an increase of at least 20 per cent over the year previous. Although there is no similar figure available as yet for the year 1927, the evidence seems to be that the corporate profits in the United States will not show a noticeable decline under the net of 1926. Declining prices, therefore, have not had any disastrous effect upon the profits enjoyed by business endeavors while materially adding to the consumption power of individuals.

Moreover, during the last year and a half the purchasing value of the dollar is estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board to have increased approximately 6 per cent. At the present time, it was declared, the dollar measured by "living costs" is worth 61.7 cents, as compared with the pre-war (1914) dollar. This is rather impressive when it is remembered that when measured by 1914 standards the dollar shrank to a value of 48.9 cents in July of 1920. The present value represents a rather substantial "recovery" during the last seven years.

The National Industrial Conference Board furthermore reckons that the employment index, which showed a slight decline during June this year, revealed no recession exceeding 5 per cent in degree as compared with the beginning of the year 1926. That variation is declared not to be abnormal, but purely representative of the "pulse beat" of normal business activity. Lacking the evidence of the method of compiling the employment index by the board, it is impossible to say whether it is an inclusive record or not. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a recent interview, advanced the view that while employment may have declined in some lines, there has been a notable increase in others.

The Department of Labor has been so impressed with the activities of the "newer" industries that it has announced its intention of revising its labor statistics to include employment in these more modern lines of activity. From all this evidence it is clear that with the decline in prices and the increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, there has been no appreciable decline in corporate profits and no recognizable reduction in the level of employment. That is conclusive proof of an encouraging business outlook, for it indicates a broader distribution of wealth.

A Fitting Educational Compromise

THE conclusion of the controversy between the two "floating universities," as a result of which there shall be but one, and that one coeducational, resembles most compromises to which the fair sex is a party. The ladies win, and properly so. It would have been a pity had this experiment in cosmopolitan education been wrecked either because of business differences or as a result of a split over the coeducational feature.

So far as the latter source of dissension is concerned, it was too late to raise the issue. Coeducation is too firmly fixed in American educational methods to be shaken. Perhaps the idea of a university afloat, visiting all lands and utilizing the periods at sea for purposes of instruction and of study, is still in the experimental stage. But the results attained last year and the reports of those who made up the academic body leave little doubt that it may be so systematized as to present a useful form of higher education.

Italy, Egypt and Cyrenaica

ONCE more Italy has had to deal with a troublesome rising in her North African colony of Cyrenaica, which lies between Tripoli and Egypt. Cyrenaica, together with Tripoli, was annexed by Italy as the result of her successful war with Turkey in 1911. Before she had had time to make her occupation effective, she was drawn into the World War and had little energy to spare for Cyrenaica, where the Turks naturally took advantage of her weakness to spread disaffection. They had some success in exciting Moslem sentiment against the European intruders, and ever since the war there has continued to be an undercurrent of unrest.

The latest rising has just been suppressed after a month's campaign, in the course of which there was some heavy fighting. On July 9 an Italian column moved out on a punitive expedition against the rebellious highlanders of the interior. The first engagement was fought on July 13, when the tribesmen were attacked and driven back by a force under the command of General Mezzetti. A second and decisive engagement took place on July 27. The insurgents were surrounded and overwhelmed, and by the end of the month the Italian column had completed its work.

The rising, like most of the trouble which the Italians have encountered in Cyrenaica, is traceable to the activities of the Moslem con-

fraternity known as the Senussi. On the frontier between Cyrenaica and Egypt lies the oasis of Jarabub, which is an important Senussi center. It is largely for this reason that Italy has for some time past been pressing for a rectification of the frontier which would give her effective control of the oasis. Great Britain used her influence in favor of an amicable agreement, and a boundary convention between Italy and Egypt was signed in Cairo as long ago as Dec. 6, 1925. By this convention, Italy was to incorporate the Jarabub oasis in Cyrenaica and was, in return, to make certain concessions to Egypt, including the surrender of a strip of land forming a corridor between the wells of er-Ramleh and the Egyptian port of Sollum.

Though signed nearly two years ago, the treaty has not yet been ratified by Egypt and has still to come into force. A number of disputed questions arising out of the treaty were settled by agreement in the course of 1926. There was, however, one question—that of the national status of the border tribes—on which agreement was not arrived at, and this apparently remains a stumblingblock.

The delaying tactics adopted by Egypt have exasperated the Italian Government, which is now making a renewed and vigorous demand for the ratification of the treaty, on the ground that the present ambiguous state of affairs tends to create unrest in Cyrenaica, and facilitates contraband-running across the frontier. When the treaty was negotiated, the Zaghulists, who now hold office in Cairo, were in opposition and strongly criticized the treaty, but it seems unlikely that the Egyptian Government will persist in withholding ratification.

"We" as a Subject for Music

PRESENT rather than past happenings, and actual rather than fanciful exploits, seem to be what composers are seeking for orchestral illustration. The news of the day is evidently found more suitable for instrumental comment than records of the doings of other times. The hero of the hour proves a better personage for portrayal than any character of legend or history.

When the New York Philharmonic conductor received a manuscript written to celebrate an aviator's crossing of wide waters, there was nothing for it but acceptance. When the Philharmonic management announced the production of a piece by James P. Dunn, entitled "We," an interested audience could be counted upon as a certainty. Conditions on the appointed evening might be no better for open-air performance than they were in the hours of Lindbergh's voyage from New York to Paris for oceanic flight. The concert, nevertheless, because recalling recent delectable events to the public imagination, had sure warrant of a successful outcome.

If Mr. Dunn had sought material in books, his work might have gone unregarded in program arrangements. If he had pictured Daedalus soaring on wax-fastened wings above the Aegean Sea, or had described airships according to the mechanical conceptions of Leonardo da Vinci, his score might now be lying neglected in the drawer of his desk. But modern music likes to relate itself to modern civilization. Indeed, its trestle-like harmonies and its key-freed, rhythm-released melodies are that very civilization voiced. The mistake a composer sometimes makes is to rely on secondhand devices and to try for great accomplishment with small outlay of inventive power. Come "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as themes in the tonal design, and immediately all effect of originality is counteracted. In this regard, a study like "Flivver Ten Million" of Frederick S. Converse, another Philharmonic summer production, claims higher rating than "We."

The upshot then is, that composers having abandoned ruminative, have gone in for speculative, ways of expression. All the more necessary, when they venture to remark in symphonic twang and clang upon the latest conquests of men over earth, air, fire and water, that they address their listeners with communications in every shade and accent fresh.

Random Ramblings

Possibly that Western fruit grower who has installed a radio set in his orchard to keep the birds away smiles when "Bye, Bye, Blackbird" comes in, but just what does he think of "When the Red, Red Robin Comes Bob, Bob, Bobbin' Along"?

With 550 national parks in 43 states at their command with a total area exceeding 2,500,000 acres, why do motorists all try to crowd into one park on every holiday? Or does it only seem that way?

A critic complains that a certain novel did not begin until the middle of the book. Punch remarks, "The usual trouble with these things is that they don't finish until the end." How about it?

The interest of the American Bar Association in removing delays and technicalities in procedure gives assurance that the bar of justice will never be permitted to become a bar to justice.

In spite of the speed at which we are progressing, it is good to know that one doesn't have to be "fast" to keep up with the times.

If the facts were known, the royal house of Rumania probably is not the only one that has a five-year-old ruler.

The "back-to-the-farm" movement has shown considerable activity during the summer vacation season.

Have you been for an airplane ride yet, or are you a little bit embarrassed to admit that you haven't?

One may not be able to eat his cake and have it too, but one can give his word and keep it.

The measure of hospitality these days is coming more and more to be a dry measure.

Red tape should never be, but unfortunately sometimes is, of the adhesive variety.

A stop in time saves a fine.

A Suburb of Arcady

CHIDDINGFOLD! More than once had I noted with curious interest this name nestling amid the streaks and dots that go to make up my morning map of Surrey. Chiddingfold—what a snug, comely, rural, comfortable, satisfying name for a country village. It reminded me somehow of an inglenook on a chilly day, with a friendly fire of gently crackling logs softly pungent with the smell of oaken smoke, or of the summer twilight hour in the countryside when labor has ceased, when sapphire-white vapors rise slowly from the meadows and the western sky is red-streaked promising a fair tomorrow.

Yes, I said, some day my car shall follow one of those streaks on the trusty map that leads to the dot named Chiddingfold. As often happens in such cases the visit was long deferred. But one week-end day we had been a drop for more than an hour in the ever-flowing stream of cars on the great Portsmouth Road, and then quite suddenly a drop or two splashed out upon a road to the left at Milford, and just on a whim we were one of the drops. Scarcely had we entered the new road than a signpost caught our eyes and with one accord we clapped our hands (not the driver, however), and cried, "Let's go to Chiddingfold!" And we went.

The road although not a main road is a good one, and it meanders through several quaint villages and through scenes becoming increasingly rural before it debouches leisurely upon the green at Chiddingfold. We had steered our thought against disappointment—we had said to each other, "What's in a name?" And I for one was quite prepared to accept an inn, a church and a more or less green-surfaced horse pond as the nucleus of Chiddingfold. And then as the road east us forth upon the village green, we halted the car and took a look.

It was a large green surrounded mostly by red-brown cottages embowered in flowers and shrubbery. It was the most extensive green we had ever seen in a country village, and from four other points roads converged upon it. The church, the inn and the pond were there, as per English village tradition, but it needed only a casual glance to see that the pond was not green-surfaced, that its pellucid depths held no broken crockery or battered tins, and that some lover of the picturesque had long ago planted a row of shrubbery along one of its banks in defiance of horse-pond tradition.

The church, too, with its Norman tower and its light-gate facing the green, proved on closer inspection to possess the gray charm of age; while the Crown Inn, at whose door we presently arrived, was in pleasing contrast to many village inns. It was old, so very, very old. The blackened oak beams in its interior had, we were told, seen more than five centuries swing slowly by. A multitude of wayfarers, kings as well as commoners, tradition said, had sat beside the fire in the great inglenook in the coffee-room, had told their tales and gone their way. Whether they had in the words of Shonstone, found their "warmest welcome at an inn," depended of course upon the innkeepers for the times being, but I doubt if they were made more welcome than we were by the young keeper on whom the mantle of the ancient Bonifaces had fallen.

Long would we have lingered in this atmosphere of bygone centuries, had not the outside and sunshine called, and we shall ever count it among our pleasing experiences that we responded to the call, for in the course of our outside wanderings we found The Footpath.

You will find it, too, if you ever go to Chiddingfold. It is quite easy to find, for a white, round, short-legged

Scalyham terrier lives in the house opposite, and if you are sufficiently friendly and call him "Peter," he will smile, wag his tail, and conduct you to the footpath. At any rate, he did so to us, and if his name is not "Peter," he was too polite to correct our mistake. In a rolling trot he let us through some shrubbery, then out upon a glorious meadow where The Footpath went up and up and ever up until a little patch of ancient trees received it into their friendly shade. Here we paused.

Outside the patch of wood the tilled fields and flower-decked meadows on either side rolled away into green horizons unbroken by human habitation. Down below we could see the Norman tower of the old church, and a gap in the shrubbery far away disclosed a small portion of the village green. No human sound came to us; the larks singing far above alone broke the stillness. Seated on a grassy bank by the path we rested. "Peter" had disappeared, but presently he returned with an inquiring look in his eyes. He was evidently asking why we had not followed him.

"I wonder where The Footpath goes?" I said, in idle contemplation of the green vista ahead.

"I know," half-whispered the one with me, "it goes on and on and on to Arcady, and 'Peter' is the guide!"

"Of course!" I agreed in a whisper, "we have only to follow him, and then—"

"Let's go!" urged my companion.

"It would be nice," I mused, "but you know we've created lunch at the inn—"

"Lunch!" she echoed, "how can you think of lunch here on the very border of Arcady! And look!" she breathed. I looked where she pointed. Down the pathway came a little girl. She was hairless, fair-haired, tanned and freckled, and in her hand was a huge bunch of wild flowers. She gazed at us in wide-eyed friendliness as she passed, stooped to pat the head of "Peter," and went on her way down the footpath through the meadows.

"From Arcady!" whispered my companion, "she's from Arcady, and she's on her way down to Chiddingfold to—to exchange her flowers for lollipops!"

"Are there no lollipops in Arcady, then?" I asked.

"Only what the bees made, and honey sweets must get frightfully monotonous after a while. Oh, dear," she continued pensively, "that's the worst about Arcady, it has suburbs; we would always be wanting things they've got down there in Chiddingfold!"

"Lunch, for instance?" I asked.

"The inn-keeper said there would be strawberries and cream today," she replied thoughtfully.

"Let's go!" I said; and presently we made our way slowly down through the meadows again, but without a regretful backward glance at the unexplored path that might so easily lead to Arcady. "Peter" came with us and we left him in the lane by his gate, but his friendly smile followed us until we waved him farewell as we turned into the village green.

Over our strawberries and cream we planned to come back some day and let "Peter" guide us up to the very end of The Footpath. I doubt whether we ever shall, for just suppose—suppose "Peter" should lead us only to a prosaic farmyard utterly lacking in Arcadian qualities! He might—there was a roughish twinkle in his eyes.

No, I imagine we shall never adventure to the end of The Footpath, but Chiddingfold—quiet, peaceful, primitive Chiddingfold—shall nevertheless remain a suburb of Arcady to us. For have we not seen a fair-haired, tanned and freckled Arcadian on the way down to Chiddingfold to exchange her flowers for lollipops? B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Door at Ellis Island"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has just been called to the issue of The Christian Science Monitor under date of Aug. 5, containing an editorial entitled, "The Door at Ellis Island." The article to which this refers, appearing in the August issue of a monthly periodical, and alleging to deal with conditions as they exist at Ellis Island, was published without any effort on the part of the editors to ascertain from us the truth of the statements made by the author. In this case, the accused was given no chance to be heard and no opportunity was offered to dispute the allegations. As a result, the article contains a series of absolute misstatements of fact and false insinuations.

To refer only to the most glaring of these, I may say that the detention room was not so crowded that only the women could sit; that the author was not placed in a room over which there was a grating through which someone peered periodically during the night; that an alien did not sleep in a three-tiered bed with a Negro above him and another below; that an unseemly colloquy did not take place during the hearing held by the board of special inquiry; that a bond was not refused because it was tendered by an Englishman, and that a female alien was not forced to undergo a medical examination by other than women physicians.

It is our desire at all times to deal courteously with those with whom we come in contact, and every effort is made to reflect credit upon the United States in our treatment of detained aliens. Of course, I regret that you have seen fit to give tacit approval to this article, but I hope that those who have experienced the sting of misrepresentation will understand our position.

BENJ. M. DAY, Com. of Immigration.
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.

My Experience in Ellis Island

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am an Englishman, an Oxford University man, and a musician. Being unable to find any opening for my work in England, I decided to set sail for the New World and try out my fortune there. I had my name put down on the quota, awaited my turn, and went through the usual procedure at the American Consulate in London. After a medical examination, the doctor informed me that I was quite sound organically, but was underweight for my height. Before leaving the Consulate I was confidently assured that I should be quite exempt from Ellis Island.

I sailed from Le Havre on a French boat with my fiancée, who is an American citizen. On arriving at quarantine my papers were examined. Among them was an envelope sealed with the proverbial red tape, to be opened by an immigration officer. He opened it and told me, as I had already been informed, that I was underweight for my height, but added, much to my consternation, that I must go to Ellis Island.

I protested uselessly, for he said quite firmly that he was not under authority to let me pass into the country, and then he added as if to console me, that it would only be a matter of a few hours. Accordingly I parted hastily from my fiancée on the docks, arranging a dinner engagement that evening.

With about a dozen others I was taken over to the island, little knowing what was in store for me. After considerable delay, I was ushered into a stuffy room, where about fifteen men were stripped and being completely examined. For this ordeal I looked at my papers and saw to my dismay in large red letters, "Sent to Hospital."

I could hardly believe my eyes. However I was conducted by an orderly to the other side of the island, my money and clothes were confiscated, and I was arrayed in hospital uniform about ten sizes too small for me. These served as pajamas as well as for day wear. There being no vacancies in the Immigration Department, I was put

in the American Marine Hospital for two days until there was room for me in the proper ward.

When I first arrived, I was not allowed to telephone my friends in New York, and not knowing what was ahead of me I had not retained sufficient money to telegraph them. However, they had already arrived on the island and learned my fate, but were not allowed to see me until Monday, it being the usual Saturday afternoon holiday.

My custodians informed me that I was under observation for tuberculosis. Naturally this was some surprise to me, having been examined in England by two different doctors. On Monday I underwent another complete examination, thereafter I was given various X-rays and daily chest and other examinations.

My fiancée was allowed to see me for but one hour a day in a large room surrounded by doleful immigrants. The only other means of breaking this deadly monotony was to pace up and down a grim passageway, and I was called down with harsh discourtesy if I overstepped my boundary. I was allowed to walk outdoors within a restricted area, but my thin suit would not withstand the biting March wind.

It was only after my fiancée had telegraphed her brother to come from Louisiana that I was finally released. He had worked for a year at the port of New York, and knew something of the conditions there, and consequently he brought with him letters of introduction from an influential senator to the commissioner of Ellis Island.

Within two hours after the presentation of these letters I was notified of my release. A medical report was sent up to the effect that they could find no trace of any disease. The illogical part of the whole system is this: they are allowing literally hundreds of the most illiterate and uncultured men and women to enter the country, whereas the cultured and refined classes, and those they need to build up the ideals of America, are excluded.

I am writing this as one who loves America and loves the American people, and I certainly think the most drastic measures should be enforced to put an end to such conditions as I experienced. ORIEL R. BURNETT.
Boston, Mass.

Kindly Treatment at Ellis Island

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your article in a recent edition of the Monitor regarding treatment of immigrants at Ellis Island. May I say that I came to this country three years ago as an immigrant. All the way across I received nothing but kindness from the officials of the United States Lines on one of whose ships I traveled.

My experiences on Ellis Island were extremely pleasant. Those in attendance and in charge of the place were courteous and I didn't see any evidence of the so-called unkind treatment of immigrants. At the luncheon interval we were served with light refreshments, and never before or since, it has seemed to me, have they tasted quite so good.

This is only one account of good treatment received on Ellis Island, and there must be, I feel sure, thousands who could bear similar testimony. IDA RUSSELL.
Rutherford, N. J.

Had to Endure Unpleasant Treatment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I sincerely thank you for the editorial entitled, "The Door at Ellis Island." My mother-in-law, although only intending to stay in this country for a visit of six months, and through no negligence on her part, was compelled to endure the most odious conditions for two weeks on Ellis Island, and was just preparing to return to England when she was permitted to continue her journey.

Please allow me to say that I am not writing this letter with any sense of prejudice, but with a true sense of gratitude for interest taken in the state of affairs that she encountered. WINIFRED HOLLAND.
Los Angeles, Calif.